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CANADA IS TO BE WHOLLY BONE DRY ON FIRST OF MAY

Importation and Manufacture of Liquor Entirely Prohibited and the Sale Forbidden Now in All the Provinces but Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Canada is now almost a bone dry country, according to the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council of Canada, who discussed the Dominion's prohibition legislation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The Hon. Mr. Rowell, who has long been active in the fight for prohibition in Canada, came to New York to address the Republican Club on Saturday.

"The question of prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors is a matter over which the provinces have jurisdiction," the importation and transportation of them is a matter of Dominion or federal jurisdiction," continued Mr. Rowell. "All the provinces have now passed laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within their boundaries. This has closed the bars. These laws have gone into effect and are in operation in every province except Quebec. There the law becomes operative on May 1. The Dominion could have prohibited the sale as well, but as the provinces have power to prohibit that, the Dominion's legislation was complementary to, but did not supersede, the legislation of the provinces."

"Under the War Measures Act, a year ago, the Dominion passed legislation prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and inter-provincial transportation of intoxicating liquor. This went into effect in all provinces except Quebec on April 1, 1918; in Quebec this law became operative on Dec. 31, 1918. The time limit fixed for this legislation was for the duration of the war and one year thereafter. So, today the situation in Canada is that the importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquor is entirely prohibited, and the sale of it in every province except Quebec."

"There is one clause, however, in all of these laws that provides that liquor may be imported, manufactured, and sold for medicinal, mechanical, scientific, and sacramental purposes, under supervision. I am not aware that any hardship has arisen in respect to these conditions."

In reply to a question concerning the effect of Quebec's ability to sell liquor, Mr. Rowell said: "There has been no great migration into Quebec because liquor may be had there. The fact is, that the Province of Quebec is a dry province. The city of Quebec itself is dry according to the voice of the people; in fact, more than 75 per cent of the municipalities of the Province are dry either because of the action of their communities or because of the non-issue of licenses by their own authorities. Many of the municipalities ordering upon the Province of Ontario are included in the dry list, among them the city of Hull directly across from Ottawa, Ontario."

"Of course there are some complications. The law prohibits the transportation of liquor into any area that is dry; thus there are many areas in Quebec into which it may not be shipped. The trouble, however, is not with the shipping of liquor as liquor, but when disguised as some other article."

Mr. Rowell said that there had been a bitter fight against prohibition in Canada. Just as in the United States, many of the hotel men fought it strongly but failed. Since prohibition legislation had been enacted, however, the majority of them had accepted it gracefully.

"The present issue regarding prohibition in Canada is its extension or non-extension when the time limit is up. The prohibition forces are striving for its extension and I have no doubt that legislation to that effect will be introduced for consideration at the next session of the Parliament, which opens Feb. 20."

RE-VICTUALING OF RHINE COUNTRIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday).—The first sitting of the third session of the Inter-Allied Council for Revictualing was held under the presidency of M. Clementel, Minister for Commerce, who welcomed Signor Crespi, Italian Minister of Supplies. The council dealt with the revictualing of the countries occupied by the allied armies on the left bank of the Rhine, and took urgent measures for the distribution, amongst Russian, Serbian, and Rumanian prisoners still in Germany of goods dispatched in agreement with the Red Cross organization. The commission afterward considered practical means for the revictualing of the Czech-Slovaks.

FIGURES OF DEMOBILIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—Nearly 22,000 officers and over 955,000 men were discharged or demobilized from the British Army between Nov. 11 and noon of Jan. 30.

SEÑOR BERENGUER STATES HIS POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Friday).—Señor Berenguer, who has recently been appointed High Commissioner of the Spanish Government in Morocco, has stated to a correspondent of the Journal des Débats that he was a great admirer of the work realized in Morocco by General Lyautey. As President-General, Señor Berenguer intends to adopt the native policy of doing without the Maghzen, to whom he will defer systematically. He specially intends to maintain the most cordial relations with France and her representative, General Lyautey, whom he hopes to visit at the first opportunity.

BAN ON SOCIALISM IS READ IN HOLLAND

Dutch Roman Catholics Are Instructed Not to Associate Themselves With Socialism in Pastoral Issued by Bishops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The current issue of The Tablet contains the text of the joint pastoral recently issued by the Dutch Roman Catholic bishops, with instructions that it is to be read annually in all their churches during the public services on a fixed date. The pastoral reads in part:

"The ever-increasing spread of socialism, with which we associate the greater danger of anarchism, compels us strongly to urge you not to allow yourselves to be misled by its false doctrines and dangerous promises. The teaching of the Socialists concerning property and legal ownership, concerning authority and human society, whereby they would reform the world, takes absolutely no account of the eternal and unalterable laws of God, nor of the divine teaching and precepts of the gospel."

"It is a false doctrine, stigmatized by the church which has been set up by Jesus Christ, as the infallible guardian and teacher of truth. Socialism is thus in conflict with our (Roman) Catholic faith which aims at teaching and reforming mankind according to the principles of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ."

"From what has been briefly set forth above, it follows that:

"1. It is forbidden and absolutely unlawful for a (Roman) Catholic to be a member of anarchist or Socialist associations, or to give active support to such."

"2. A (Roman) Catholic may not join associations, which, although not bearing the name of anarchist or Socialist, are united with anarchist or Socialist associations, or actively support the same."

"3. The (Roman) Catholic who has joined such associations, or actively supported them, is under the serious obligation of renouncing his membership, or of ceasing to give such support."

"4. Wherefore, so long as a (Roman) Catholic is a member of such organizations, and has not at least the firm determination to renounce his membership as soon as possible, or so long as he gives active support to such organizations, he cannot obtain absolution, and therefore cannot worthily receive the sacrament."

"5. The (Roman) Catholic, who reads professedly anarchist or socialist publications puts himself thereby in the proximate occasion of losing his faith, and so long as he will not abandon this dangerous occasion, he cannot obtain absolution from his sins, and therefore cannot worthily receive any sacrament."

"6. The (Roman) Catholic, who accepts the teaching of anarchists or Socialists, and is known as such, can no longer be considered a member of the church. He must be denied the sacraments so long as he remains an adherent of anarchism or socialism."

"(Roman) Catholics: The choice is either for or against Christ, for or against your holy faith. The alternative is either (Roman) Catholic or Socialist, but to be a (Roman) Catholic and a Socialist at the same time is an impossibility. Wherefore listen to the voice of your spiritual pastors, and let not yourself be deceived by false assurances of socialistic leaders, who promise an earthly paradise when they wish to enroll you under their banners, but who cannot procure your true happiness either on earth or in eternity. In order to stand more firmly against seduction, you ought to join (Roman) Catholic societies and become zealous members of such organizations."

SWEDEN'S FREE PORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday).—At a cabinet meeting on Friday, the Swedish Government granted a concession for a free port at Stockholm, which will be opened in two or three months' time. Applications for concessions for the ports of Gothenburg and Malmö having already been conceded, Sweden will shortly have three free ports.

MR. ASQUITH'S IDEA OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

Former Premier Thinks League Should Be Ultimate Controlling Authority for International Disputes and Compacts

MAIL SAILINGS ARE BECOMING NORMAL

Inquiries Tend to Show Delays in Service to and From Europe Have Been Caused Largely by Readjustment of Shipping

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—At Albert Hall last night, Mr. Asquith addressed an audience of 8000 people, gathered at the invitation of the National Council of Brotherhoods and Kindred Societies, on the subject of the League of Nations. For nearly an hour the former Premier spoke on this urgent question, tracing the growth of the project from the utterance of Mr. Gladstone in 1871, when he said "The greatest triumph of our time will be the enthronement of the idea of public right as the governing idea of European politics," to the enunciation of President Wilson's doctrine, sketching broadly the outlines of a workable scheme, and finally presenting a picture of an alternative. Given in logical style and with statesmanlike clearness his speech compelled the consideration of a scheme for a League of Nations.

The League of Nations had been placed by President Wilson on its true basis, Mr. Asquith said, in touching upon the broad lines of a workable scheme. It should have no geographical limitations. It fulfilled a world-wide need, and it followed that it must have world-wide organization. In the first place, it must jealously respect the sovereignty of states which are members of the partnership within their own domain and over their own affairs. "The world is not going into liquidation," he said. "It is not going to hand over the management of continents to trustees. Self-determination will continue to be, as in the past, the only safe and direct road leading to liberty and progress. No state is or should be called upon to sacrifice its own personality."

Subject to that condition, Mr. Asquith said the league should be recognized as the ultimate controlling authority over both international disputes and compacts. To that rule there should be no exceptions. Further, to discharge its functions and realize the hopes centered upon it, it must without delay set to work to remove both the temptations to, and the possibility of recourse to, war by the prohibition everywhere of conscription. "Possibly I myself," continued the speaker, "would go further and say, certainly by nationalization or even internationalization in the sense not necessarily of ownership, but of efficient control of fabrication or supply of munitions. Apart from the relations between its own members, the league should regard it as its duty to guard against the free development of territories and populations which are not yet fit to determine their own future."

Regarding the methods of enforcing obedience to the league other than by an international police, Mr. Asquith thought that both economic and moral weapons would be likely to prove more effective than the exercise of force. Turning then to alternatives to the League of Nations, the former Premier pointed out the unexplored and incalculable effects of harnessing physical science to the chariot of destruction; and from his own experience of international affairs he showed the futility of previous methods of settling international disputes. Of the six great powers, only three remained intact now, and they were witnessing the entrance of several new members into the European household.

They had still to surmount, he continued, the troubles of infancy. But they might be sure some of them had come to stay.

How were they going to adapt the old method of diplomacy to this new world of units both divided and multiplied? The only way in which these new problems could be dealt with was by a League of Nations. He challenged his audience to find a method not only finer in conception from the point of view of idealism and abstract justice, but more practicable, more serviceable and more likely to attain its purpose.

STATE SUPERVISION OF FUND SOLICITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The solicitation of funds by public subscription of every character should be under state supervision, declares a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Council of Defense. "All unauthorized and unlicensed public solicitation of funds, or the equivalent should be prohibited under proper penalties," it says. The reason given is to prevent funds from being "diverted to pay extravagant commissions or wasted in excessive costs of administration."

The State Council employed a strict license system during the war period.

PRINCE TO QUALIFY AS PILOT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—Prince Albert, who has been attached to the air force for some time, is to qualify as a pilot, and his machine, an Avro biplane, the type extensively used for tuition, is to be flown across the Channel as soon as conditions permit. The Prince's training will commence at St. André, 45 miles from Boulogne.

AEROPLANES FOR CANADIAN FORCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Overseas Forces of Canada, will take over 15 aeroplanes, contributed through the Overseas Club and the Patriotic League, from Major-General Seely at Hendon on Tuesday, the squadron being intended to form part of the Canadian air force. The Overseas Club has collected £200,000 for the purchase of 172 aircraft during the war.

MAIL SAILINGS ARE BECOMING NORMAL

Inquiries Tend to Show Delays in Service to and From Europe Have Been Caused Largely by Readjustment of Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Inquiries tend to show that delays in the forwarding and receipt of European mail have been caused largely by readjustment of shipping conditions, and that during the month of February the service will approach normal. Before the war the average number of weekly mail sailings was three or four; during February, according to the schedule planned, it will be between two and three.

Post-office officials in charge of handling this mail say that if censorship has anything to do with delays in the receipt of trans-Atlantic mail, either here or in Europe, this delay is caused on the other side of the Atlantic, because neither incoming nor outgoing mails are now censored here.

The policy of the Post Office Department is to dispatch mail on the first available and the fastest steamer. During January, 10 ships carried mail from New York to Liverpool; others took mail direct to France. Mail for England on the latter has to be sent in specially addressed envelopes, since the great bulk of the mail for England is sent on ships touching at English ports.

It is pointed out that many ships are still retained in the transport service. When a transport sails ahead of a scheduled non-transport ship, advantage is usually taken of that fact, the accumulated mail being sent on the transport.

The foreign trade section of the Merchants' Association, following many complaints that mail delays were hampering export trade, and under the impression that the mail ship schedules were being arranged by the War Department, since so many ships were also carrying troops, asked Washington to see to it that faster ships be used for the mails.

The War Department replied that it had nothing to do with the arrangement of the mail schedules, but that these were arranged by the Post Office Department upon advance information provided by the steamship companies. The schedules based on this information are always subject to change. The foreign section of the local post office says it now sends European mail on the fastest available steamers.

The schedule for February, representing the minimum number of mail ships expected to sail, shows an average of a little more than two, and the longest period during which no mail ships are scheduled to sail for England is four days.

The foreign trade section of the Merchants' Association said that this was a great improvement over January and other previous months. It was apparent that the problem of selecting faster ships had been solved, but it was said that delays seemingly due to censorship offered an entirely different problem, and one difficult of solution because the various departments or boards involved tried to shift the responsibility upon one another.

Two ships are due to sail with mail for England this week, the Plattsborg on Wednesday and the Adriatic on Saturday. The Lapland came in on Friday night with an accumulation of about 10,000 sacks of mail from England.

Inquiry among the newspapers which circulate all extensively in Europe shows that their difficulty is in getting their papers delivered after they get to France. It is said that shipping conditions do not delay them so much as conditions at the American post office in France, after the mail arrives on the other side.

Summing up the situation, an official of the foreign mail section of the local post office told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The February schedule, though subject to change, brings the service back nearer normal, that is, nearer pre-war figures, than it has been for some time. The chief cause of delay has been the scarcity of ships and the uncertainty of their sailings. It would be impossible to reckon the number of ships that were cut out of the mail service by the war, but we are now close to normal again, choosing only the fastest ships, and suffering no delays from censorship, at least on this side, where there is none. The censorship being done now is done on the other side. We know nothing here about any delays on the English side. We only know that we are doing our best to give the best service from our end."

EXPERT VIEW ON BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA

Baron Meyendorff Claims That Bolshevism Is Undemocratic, on Analysis, and Must Be Fought on the Battlefield

PORTUGUESE REBELS ARE PUT TO FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Sunday).—While the Monarchists have sent out a wireless message declaring that the Monarchist movement is spreading all over Portugal, Lisbon communications state that Señor Oliveira do Bairro reported from Agueda, near Lagos, on Thursday that after a nine-hours' desperate battle the rebels were put to flight, and forced to abandon their trenches and ammunition, while their leader was killed.

A Lisbon message adds it has been ascertained that Col. Joao Almeida, who was appointed War Minister in the Conceiro Cabinet, and who, despite being a Monarchist, professed loyalty to the Constitution, sent 1000 shells and several thousand cartridges to Oporto, on the evening of the insurrection, when in command of a division at Solimbra.

The burden of the Baron's argument is that perhaps Bolshevism's greatest asset is the fact that its real nature and working is not understood, and that thanks to this general ignorance, the movement is able to mask its real aims behind a cloak of familiar phraseology, which enables it to pass muster outside Russia as democratic, but which utterly belies its real character.

Bolshevism, he maintains, would find no foothold or favor in the labor circles of the world were it really understood, and he therefore contends that the overthrow of the Bolshevik régime must be compassed not only by fighting it on the battlefield but also by subjecting it to enlightened analysis.

As to the problem presented in this connection by the fact that Bolshevism is practically sealed to the outer world, the key with which Baron Meyendorff would unlock the closed door is that of an allied commission charged with the task of dispensing supplies to the destitute urban population. The Bolsheviks, he calculates, could, for reasons which he enumerates, hardly bring themselves to refuse admittance to this representative deputation; and once the latter had had the opportunity of studying the Russian situation for themselves, he has no doubt as to what the verdict and its result would be.

"The great and increasing influence of the labor world and of labor opinion," Baron Meyendorff began, "is the outstanding feature of the period, and the question of the hour, therefore, is whether labor will approve of Bolshevism or not apparently many sections of public opinion in the labor world are inclined to reprove if not to approve. If, however, they had proper information, they would probably come to a different conclusion."

"Taking the view that the Bolshevik régime is, not opposed to socialism, the labor world acts 'like one who would presume to judge' of a stage play from advertisements only, without having seen it. There is no doubt that the Bolshevik press and the Bolshevik agents are easily able to gain the confidence of the labor world, but I doubt whether Bolshevism Russia, laid bare to free observation by labor men, would bring them to approve of the Bolshevik Government."

"As things are, Russia is closed to all observers, and yet Bolshevism claims that even under such conditions the labor world is in position to form an opinion as to what has been done since October, 1917, when Lenin and his colleagues grasped power. In such circumstances, it can only be considered fair that people should claim to see for themselves the fruits of the Bolshevik Government."

(Continued on page five, column five)

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RULING PROTECTS FUNDS OF SCHOOLS

New York Court Holds That Money Set Aside by State for Educational Purposes Cannot Be Used Otherwise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That public education is a state matter, municipal officials merely aiding in the control and administration of city schools, is the basis of a decision recently rendered by Justice Ridd in the State Supreme Court. The decision grew out of the action of the New York City officials in diverting a certain amount of the funds granted by the State to the city, for education, to the reduction of general taxation. The superintendent of schools appealed to the state education authorities to recover these funds, as improperly diverted. Justice Ridd rendered his decision on the application for a writ prohibiting the hearing of the superintendent's appeal.

Justice Ridd's ruling is not new. It has been held by the state courts several times that education is a state affair. His decision allows a hearing by the State Commissioner of Education as to whether there has been improper diversion of the funds.

"The public schools of this State," says Justice Ridd, "are operated under a state system created by the provisions of the constitution of the State. Public education is a state matter. The schools are open to all the children of the State, and the city schools are operated as a part of the system. Local municipal authorities aid in the administration and control of city schools, but the schools remain, nevertheless, state institutions."

There can be no more important question than as to the disposition of the state's moneys when appropriated, and in turn, under the law, apportioned to a particular school district. The local municipal authorities cannot divert school money from its intended purpose; they cannot use it for any municipal object, however worthy; they can only receive it, guard it, and use it in connection with the schools and for the purposes alone of the schools."

DETAILS OF STEAMER PIAVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DEAL, England (Sunday).—Seventy-five of the crew of the American steamer Piaive, sunk on the Goodwin, have answered roll-call up to Saturday night, leaving 21 as yet unaccounted for. All the ship's papers and money, amounting to \$30,000, were saved.

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ALARMIST REPORTS ON CONGRESS DUE TO AN INDISCRETION

Rapid Return of Confidence in Peace Conference After Ill-timed Information to Press on a Chance Debate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday).—There was no plenary sitting of the Peace Conference on Saturday, but important meetings are due at the beginning of the week, and the commission is commencing its work.

Today there is a special conference of the Allies' blockade officials.

The close of last week marks strengthening of confidence in the capacity of the conference to master the problems, whatever their difficulties. It is realized that the German colonies question was anything but easy of approach, though apparently Mr. Balfour, even when differences of opinion seemed most pronounced, maintained that they were more of form than of fundamentals.

Optimists have proved better prognosticators of the likely outcome of the discussions than the pessimists, who have made their voices heard more than has been pleasant during the week, but who have been routed as thoroughly as they ever were during the crucial days of the war.

The week has been productive of a lesson to those persons who seem unable to refrain from spreading alarmist rumors. That this class of personage is well represented in Paris at the present time is hardly to be wondered at, but that it should have the advantage of free access to the Quai d'Orsay and its habitues, is rather more serious. It appears that, just at a difficult moment of the discussion on the German colonies, a delegate gave a small dinner party to certain journalists at the Hotel Majestic.

To these pressmen he conveyed, with what a British statesman is credited with having described as "appalling recklessness," details of the private proceedings which conveyed a wrong and misleading impression of the trend of the discussion.

It is now an open secret that the incident gave rise to a painful scene at the following day's sitting of the five-power council. A grave warning was then issued, declaring that by such means there was a risk of jeopardizing the whole aim of the conference: the newspaper correspondents were entreated to realize their responsibilities to the whole world and act accordingly.

The work of representatives of the five great powers who take part in all the meetings at the Quai d'Orsay is not made any easier by the extreme stuffiness of the assembly room. Mr. Lloyd George walked out one day, remarking that he verily believed the air had never been changed since the days of Louis XIV. Colonel House has been discussing the Monroe doctrine and the League of Nations with the editor of the Argentine La Nacion. He spoke of the doctrine as having grown from the relationship of guardian to that of partnership, and advanced an opinion that the League of Nations was in a way a world-wide extension of the beneficent results of the Monroe doctrine.

The protection which the doctrine gave to all American republics, great and small, would, under the League of Nations, be strengthened. The doctrine was an existing fact, based on the peculiar relationship of the American republics. The League of Nations would not destroy such relationship, but would be an additional security.

M. Léon Bourgeois has received a telegram from Dr. Troesch in connection with the League of Nations scheme, from the point of view of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland. They recognize the high ideals of the great powers in endeavoring to establish the league, but they ask the Conference to remember that the official neutrality of the countries for which they speak should not be regarded by the Entente as a crime. They ask that the opinions of these countries should be sought in regard to the establishment of the league, and thus dissipate the impression that the league is to be evolved for the great powers alone.

Among the fresh arrivals connected with the work of the conference are the British Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, who have come to discuss the proceedings against the former Kaiser, and the Armenian and Caucasian delegates, who have landed at Marseilles.

Belgium and Colonies

Germany Said to Have Contemplated Annexation of Congo

PARIS, France (Sunday).—In an interview with the Petit Parisien, M. Orts, Belgian technical delegate on colonial questions, who was heard by the Peace Conference on the question of the Belgian Congo, says surprise has been expressed in certain quarters that Belgium should have taken an important part in the debate on the future of the German colonies. This arose through ignorance of the exact position of the Belgian Congo in relation to old colonies of Germany and the considerable part which the Belgian Army played in the conquest of those colonies. German imperialism

had practically decided upon the annexation of the Belgian Congo. Germany maintained that no small people had a right to colonial possessions, and Herr von Jagow had proposed to the French Ambassador in Berlin that Germany should occupy a portion of the Congo, and, with various adjustments, make over another portion of it to France.

Mr. Cambon refused the proposal with indignation. During the war the Belgian Army helped to conquer the German colonies. The Belgian colonial expedition had a good claim to a share in the glory of that achievement. The Belgians numbered 12,000 combatants, but actually with porters and convoys they equipped 50,000 men. The Cameroons were conquered in part thanks to the Belgian Army, which showed magnificent endurance in this campaign as well as in a subsequent victorious march to East Africa. The Belgians traveled over 1400 kilometers of territory, and after the capture of Tabora they almost reached the Indian Ocean. They also defended the frontier of British Rhodesia. Thus, owing to military aid and geographical position, Belgium was strongly interested in the fate of the German colonies.

Conference on Labor

Mr. Gompers Appointed President of Labor Committee

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Conference on International Labor Legislation held its first sitting on Saturday at the Ministry of Labor. There were present:

For France, M. Colliard, Loucheur, Fontaine, and Jouhaux.

For Great Britain, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Sir Malcolm Delevingne and Mr. Butler.

For Belgium, Messrs. Vandeveld and Machin.

For the United States, Messrs. Samuel Gompers and E. N. Hurley.

For Italy, Signor Mayor and Signor Desplanches.

For the Czech-Slovaks, Dr. Benes.

For Poland, Mr. Zoltowski.

For Cuba, Mr. Bustamante.

M. Colliard opened the proceedings. He said that the work of the conference partook of singular importance, and would set the seal on the establishment of democratic ideas in the economic world. It would give to the peace its complete significance by guaranteeing by international conventions the dignity and liberty of human labor.

They must examine the urgent problems relative to the conditions of labor and the protection of the worker, and then holdily adopt their solution. M. Colliard proposed Mr. Gompers as president of the committee. No one was better qualified than the president of the greatest and most powerful labor organization in the world. Their choice would be a legitimate homage paid to a life devoted to workers and consecrated entirely to the struggle for social justice.

Mr. Gompers was then elected president and nominated M. Fontaine as the secretary-general, and Mr. Butler as assistant secretary.

Signor Palma Castiglione and a Belgian, not yet appointed, will be secretaries representing the nations with particular interests.

The next meeting of the committee will take place on Tuesday.

Franco-Italian Unity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—Signor Orlando, in an interview, emphasized the necessity for close alliance between France and Italy, and declared it impossible fully to comprehend the significance of the fraternal union of the two great Latin nations, whom nothing could separate. The French and Italians, he said, would form a bloc of 80,000,000, which would constitute the surest guarantee of peace.

Mr. Hughes' Action Approved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. William M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, on Saturday evening received a cable from the Australian Cabinet unanimously approving his action in pressing the claim of Australia for complete and unrestricted possession of German New Guinea. The terms of the cable stated that possession of the island was of vital importance to the life of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hughes states that he withheld assent to the agreement arrived at, and that he still hopes Australia's claim will be conceded without any qualification.

Delegates of the various allied League of Nations societies have submitted a common plan of organization to M. Clemenceau.

Serbian Prince in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

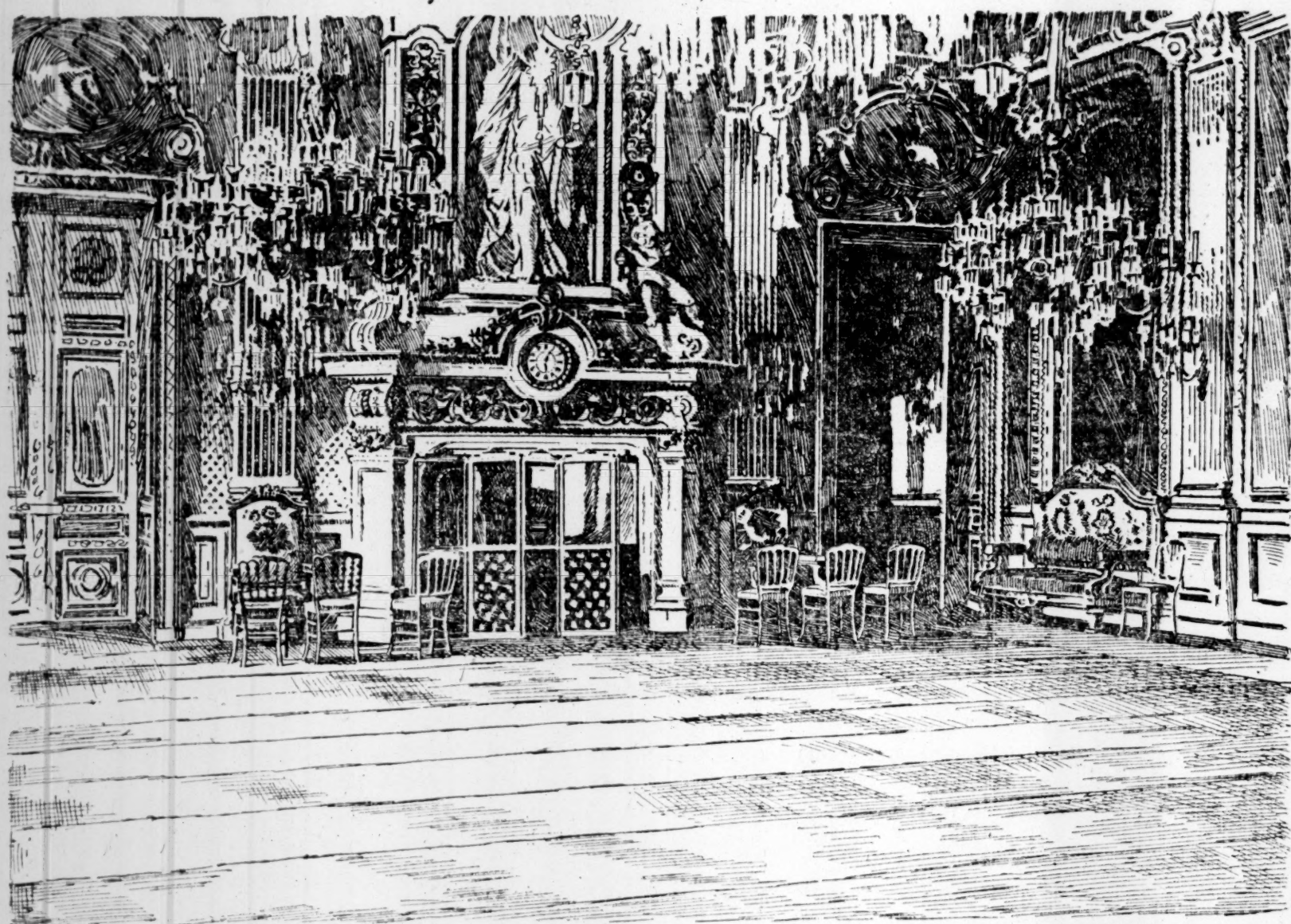
Toulon, France (Sunday)—Prince Alexander, Crown Prince of Serbia, landed at Toulon on Saturday from the cruiser Edgar Quinet, having called from Corfu. The Prince left immediately for Paris.

Scandinavians Would Join League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—Inter-parliamentary groups of Scandinavian countries yesterday issued a manifesto pointing out that at their tenth meeting at Copenhagen, in September, 1918, the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian delegates came to a decision regarding the axioms of justice which should form the basis of a League of Nations to which all states, great and small, should belong with equal rights. The manifesto continues:

"The fundamental idea of a League of Nations, based on the independence



In the Palais d'Orsay

Salle de l'Horloge, where the delegates to the Peace Conference hold their sessions.

MORE EDUCATION IS INDIA'S GREAT NEED

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, in Interview, Welcomes Montagu-Chelmsford Report as Showing Proper Way to Reform

and equal rights of all countries, great and small, would seem to impose as a condition that all nations which might become members of such a league should be permitted to collaborate in the organization of that league. We, therefore, give expression to the desire that all states of Europe which preserved neutrality during the war should be allowed to send delegates to participate in the negotiations and decisions for the foundation of a League of Nations."

Tzechs to Withdraw

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Budapest papers state the Tzechoslovak Government has received orders from the Versailles War Council to withdraw their army to behind the demarcation line in Hungary fixed by the Entente.

Persian Mission in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—M. Clemenceau received Mr. Bratianu, Rumanian Premier, on Saturday, and afterward Mr. Balfour. M. Pichon received Mushaver Mamelek, Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is at the head of a mission which has come to France to set forth Persian claims.

Tzech-Polish Dispute Stayed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A new provisional decision has been taken by the commission which is going to Poland and which for the present is studying the question of the Teschen mining basin. The commission decided that the Poles and Tzechs should withdraw their troops from the district, that only a police force should be maintained, and that the exploitation of the district should be entrusted to an inter-allied delegation until a definite settlement of the question by the conference.

Control of the Marshall Islands

NEW YORK, New York—Australians feel that the Marshall and Caroline Islands, rather than be dominated by Japan, should come under international control. Thomas Joseph Ryan, Premier of Queensland, en route to London on affairs of state, declared before sailing on the liner Caronia for Liverpool.

"Although the Japanese Navy did convey the ships carrying the Australian troops to the front," he said, "it is, and I believe always will be, the feeling in my country that immigration must be restricted to the white race."

"It always must be a 'white Australia' and as to the Pacific, we feel that the Caroline and the Marshall Islands should be under international control; that is, Japan should not be the dominating nation, whatever the settlement. As to the so-called secret treaties that have come into prominence within the last few days regarding the Pacific possessions, I think that the people of Australia will want to know if Premier William Morris Hughes and Sir Joseph Cook, Minister of the Navy, knew of these secret treaties or concurred in them. Contrary to the protestations of Japan, their existence was news to us in Australia."

MOVERS OF KING'S ADDRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The address in the new Parliament will be moved on Feb. 11, in the House of Lords by the Duke of Northumberland. In the House of Commons by Lieut. Col. Rhys Williams, D. S. O. The motion will be seconded by Lord Colwyn in the House of Lords, and by Lieut. Commander D. Vickers in the House of Commons.

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States, is continuing an investigation of the slaying, in Washington on Friday, of Dr. Theodore T. Wong, chief of the Chinese Educational Mission, and two of his assistants. While no definite statement has been made as to any particular line of investigation, it is known that an effort is being made to determine, if possible, the motive for the triple tragedy.

Z. S. Wan, a Chinese student at New York University, has reached Washington accompanied by a detective, to answer questions regarding the case. It is said that Mr. Wan returned to New York several days ago after a visit of several weeks at the mission here. According to the police, he claims to know nothing of the tragedy, and willingly accompanied the detective here. It is reported that some time ago Dr. Wong told the police of a case of petit larceny at the mission, which was investigated by the local detective force.

OLD CENTER PARTY ANXIOUS FOR POWER

Herr Erzberger Says It Would Be Unwise to Exclude Roman Catholics From Share in the Work of Reconstruction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—The Wireless Press special correspondent writes from Berlin:

"The most interesting feature of the interior political situation at this moment is the strenuous effort made by the Center Party, now known as the Christian People's Party, to join the Coalition, which will form the first government of the properly constituted Republic of Germany. As soon as the results of the elections were known, preparations were begun by leaders of the Majority Socialists and the Republican Democrats to form a Coalition."

"The Center protests against this arrangement, and Herr Erzberger is especially active in his efforts not to be included from the new government. Herr Erzberger is now recognized as the real leader of the Center Party, and he claims, as its spokesman, that it is a party of social reform and political progress, that it desires to cooperate literally in creating a new Germany, and that it would be unwise to exclude German Roman Catholics from a share in the work of national reconstruction, inasmuch as they number fully one-third of the population of the country. All this means that Herr Erzberger, whose ambition knows no limits, is anxious lest he be shut out from high office when the new government is formed."

German Delegates in Dilemma

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The German Government wireless states that owing to transport difficulties, the beginning of the international Socialist conference in Berlin has been postponed until February 3, whereby the German delegation has been put in an unfavorable position, because the German National Assembly meets in Weimar on February 6. Most of the German delegates for Berlin are also members of the German National Assembly, and will therefore be put to the painful decision as to whether to participate in the negotiations in Berlin and renounce being present at the opening of the National Assembly, or the reverse. The meeting of the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany arranged for February 3 in Berlin, was postponed for two or three weeks owing to transport difficulties.

GERMAN UNION PLAN IN EASTERN STATES

Germans in Province of Posen Propose to Protect German Culture in the East and Retain Hold of Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that 467 German National Councils in the Netze district of the Province of Posen publish in the Vorwärts a lengthy appeal to all German men and women to join in a great German Union. The German Union's aim is to become a national union of culture for the protection of Germanism in the East, regardless of religion, party, class, or profession. The German Union's organs are to be the German Councils, through which free German life is to pulsate, and through which the political education in all classes is to be carried forward.

In addition to love for one's compatriots, respect for the compatriots speaking the Polish language is to be cultivated in the national councils. Any kind of policy of repression is condemned. Nevertheless a protest is raised against any attempt to abandon German rights. "What became German through the labors of our forefathers, shall remain German. In this we trust in the wisdom of President Wilson, that he will admit creation in the East of conditions which will tend to sow fresh seed for a new sanguinary war."

Tzech-Polish Conflict

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—A communication from Captain Potonek to the Polish chief of staff, transmitted apparently by the Tzechoslovak Government wireless, reads: "The allied mission is advised of a sanguinary conflict between the Tzechs and Poles on the subject of the occupation of the region of Karwin and Teschen. According to information given by the Tzechs, the council of Versailles is said to have decided upon the occupation of that region by the Tzechs and a mission under the presidency of the French Colonel Villain is said to have been entrusted with dealing with the matter on the spot."

Nevertheless the conflict has not ceased. The chief of the allied mission at Budapest asks the Government of Warsaw to intervene and to use its power for preventing sanguinary conflict.

MR. DAVIS A BENCHER OF MIDDLE TEMPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The American Ambassador, Mr. John W. Davis, was invited to come to the bench as honorary bencher of the Middle Temple on Thursday. Many distinguished benchers, barristers and students gathered to welcome America's ambassador, and at 5:45 p. m. Lord Gledridge, treasurer, received the distinguished American. Together they proceeded from Parliament chamber through the hall to the high table, followed by the benchers in order of seniority, where the ceremony took place. In the ancient hall, with its long literary, historical and legal traditions, as much associated with America as Great Britain, a notable departure from a custom, hitherto almost inflexible, was the toast to the American president as well as to His Majesty the King.

CHINESE DEMANDS OUTLINED IN PARIS

Le Temps Sets Forth Conditions by Which Kiaochow Was Leased to Germany and Terms of Convention With Japan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The views of the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference with regard to Kiaochow are clearly set out in an article in Le Temps. It is pointed out that it was in 1898 that the German Government obtained from China the lease of the port of Tsing-tao and of the Kiaochow territory as compensation for the murder of two missionaries in the Shantung Province. The cession was made by convention dated March 6, 1898, for a period of 99 years. On Aug. 15, 1914, at the beginning of the war, Japan demanded from Germany restitution of Kiaochow to China within one month. On the refusal of the Berlin Cabinet a Japanese expedition, together with some British contingents, attacked the fortified place of Tsing-tao, and effected its capture on Nov. 7.

From December the Japanese Government began considering the future of Kiaochow. In January, 1915, it inserted an article relating to Shantung in a series of claims, well known as the 21 demands, presented to China with a view to regulating a number of questions connected with the relations of the two countries. On May 25 there was signed in Peking an agreement by the terms of which China undertook to "give complete assent to all dispositions upon which the Japanese Government might afterward come to an agreement with the German Government regarding the fate of rights, interests and concessions which Germany possesses in Shantung by virtue of treaties and otherwise."

In an exchange of letters of the same date the Japanese Minister declared in the name of the Japanese Government that "when, at the close of the war, the leased territory of Kiaochow shall have been placed entirely at the disposal of Japan, the Japanese Government will hand it back to China under the following conditions:

"First, that the whole of Kiaochow Bay shall be thrown open as a commercial port.

"Second, a municipal concession, placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japan shall be established at such place as shall have been designated by the Japanese Government."

"Third, an international municipal concession shall be established if foreign powers express a wish to do so."

"Fourth, a preliminary treaty shall occur between China and Japan to regulate the fate of German ships and possessions."

The convention of 1915 was aimed expressly at the entente which was to take place between Japan and China on the subject of rights which the latter might possess in Shantung by virtue of treaties. Now it happens that China, a neutral power in 1915 at the time when she signed the convention, declared war on the Central Empires on the 14th August, 1917, and applying the general rule of public international right by which a state of war abrogates treaties existing between belligerents, she declared null and void conventions of any kind which had formerly existed between herself and Germany, including the convention of the 6th March, 1898, relating to Kiaochow. Germany would therefore possess no agreement rights in Shantung, the lease of Kiaochow established in 1898 would be annulled, and the territory leased would directly be returned to China.

Shanghai Wants Change of Status

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

SHANGHAI, China (Sunday)—The general peace settlement of the Paris Conference is affording an opportunity for raising the question of the future of Shanghai. Most residents are in favor of some form of remodeling of the settlement, so that it may prove a more suitable trading center than is possible under present conditions. Unofficial proposals are even in existence to induce the Peace Conference to agree that the municipal council now in existence should be extensively remodeled and extend its powers to the natives.

Under any new scheme, Great Britain, the United States and Japan would necessarily play a predominant role, though there would of course be some representation of other powers with smaller commercial interests. The French have, of course, their own concession. Whether or not China will agree to any modification of the existing state of affairs, is very doubtful, but the Peace Conference may offer an opportunity for negotiation. A change in the government of the settlement is inevitable, and there may never be a more favorable moment than the present to introduce it.

AIRCRAFT PURCHASE REPORT EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—In regard to a statement to the effect that a United States syndicate has purchased all the aircraft plants in Canada, it is stated to be somewhat misleading and incorrect. When the Royal Air Force was demobilized, in 1918, the Canadian Government was offered by the Imperial Munitions Board first choice of all the plants and equipments in Canada, which offer the government availed itself of. The entire aeroplane and aerodrome plant at Camp Borden, which is said to be the most complete of any in existence, was taken over by the government, this deal including 50 aeroplanes which are to be used in the future for training

purposes. The camp at Long Branch was also taken over by the Canadian Government.

It would appear that the New York syndicate has purchased what the Canadian Government did not require. The government is at present engaged in the formation of Air Board, and definite plans as to the operations at the camps will be announced.

In answer to a question of the Canadian News Office of The Christian Science Monitor to Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, as to whether it was a fact that the purchasing syndicate was composed of Canadians as well as of Americans, he replied in the affirmative.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE REVIEWS SITUATION

Author Thinks Outlook Serious. Germany's Position Being Strengthened by Creation of Small States Round Her

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, speaking recently at the Australian Day luncheon of the Australia and New Zealand Luncheon Club, paid a high tribute to the fighting qualities of the Australian forces. As a historian, he could say that the Australian corps had never been involved in disaster and had twice saved the situation when it was in a desperate condition.

As for the New Zealand division, no division in the whole British Army had a better record than it had.

Referring to the situation following on the war, Sir Conan Doyle said that the outlook for the future was serious. In one way, the war had strengthened Germany's position, because it had resulted in building up of a whole lot of little states around her. What could be done, he asked, to alleviate the future? The French had proposed that the west bank of the Rhine should come under them. He did not think that would be the right way out. If the Germans were put on their defense, it would be clean against President Wilson's 14 points. What he thought could easily be done was that one of the stringent terms should provide for a separate German country on the west side of the Rhine.

It should be a separate unit, and there should be separate laws that could not be broken, except on pain of war. It should be laid down that on the west side of the Rhine the Germans could get no military conscripts. This would weaken Germany to the extent of 10,000,000 people. No German troops should be allowed on that side of the river.

As to the German fleet, his opinion was that the first and most dramatic thing to do with the ships was to take them out to sea, open the valves and sink the whole lot. It would save a great deal of trouble.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS TO LAST TWO YEARS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A deputation consisting of the chairman of 11 great railway companies interviewed Mr. Bonar Law on Wednesday to ascertain the government's intentions with regard to the future of the railways. According to Lord Cland Hamilton, in a speech at the meeting of the East London Railway Company, the government consider themselves pledged by the assurance given by Mr. Runciman to Sir Gilbert Claughton, that government control of railways would continue two full years after the final declaration of peace.

The future management of the railways was still receiving the closest attention, the deputation learned, but, so far, no final decision had been reached.

BERNE SOCIALISTS IN PRELIMINARY SESSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—Arthur Henderson presided over the preliminary conference on Friday, prior to the full session of the International Socialist Conference. M. Du-moulin and Herr Kautsky took part in the discussion, together with Miss Bondfield, and Ramsay MacDonald and Kurt Eisner were also present. Previously Mr. Henderson had several interviews with Herr Muller, Germany's new representative in Berne.

MESSAGE TO PRINCE ALEXANDER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BELGRADE, Serbia (Friday)—On the occasion of the Orthodox New Year, Dr. Anton Trumbitch, Foreign Minister of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, addressed the following message to the Prince Regent Alexander: "I am happy that the whole of our three peoples has greeted in Your Highness their Prince Regent and heir presumptive to the throne of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. I am firmly convinced that under the leadership of Your Royal Highness, their future Sovereign, our united peoples will obtain full satisfaction for their just claims."

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK. CORT THEATRE—NOW. Mrs. and Mr. Coburn. The Better Ole. Captain Barrister's Comedy, with Music. Other Companies at: BOSTON. Hollis St. Theatre—Now. PHILADELPHIA. Broad St. Theatre—Now. DETROIT. Grand Opera House—Now.

SPANISH PREMIER'S JOURNEY TO PARIS

His Conversations With Allied Statesmen Are Said to Have Improved International Outlook and Prospects of Spain

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The Count de Romanones, Premier and Foreign Minister, plays a bold game. He is showing such initiative, action, and strength in his handling of both home and foreign affairs, as make the political and other people of the peninsula fairly hold their breath. It is so unlike anything to which they have been accustomed. It is now perceived why, on assuming office once again in circumstances of the most tremendous difficulty, and when it appeared that the whole system of the existing monarchical régime was on the point of collapse, the Count took both the premiership and the Foreign Ministry to his own account, and that it was not entirely due to paucity of human material. People are now saying that this new Ministry may last much longer than was at first supposed, or that, if it is modified, it may be more because of its own willingness and desire, and for the sake of its own increased strength, than from the compulsion of circumstances.

It is doing things. The Catalanist Regionalist menace is still of the gravest possible character and is likely to remain so until the problem is settled, but the Romanones Government has stood the first shock of it in a manner in which probably no other could have done. The Regionalists have halted, the Premier in the government's official reply to their demands has rebuked their parliamentary spokesman in which they quitted the Chamber at the very moment when consideration was being given to their case, and a certain reaction against the Catalanist claim has been stimulated, while at the same time the Premier has made a wise move in appointing a strong commission embracing Catalan representation to inquire into the possibilities of the case.

The fact that they have joined up with the Republicans is a sign that the Catalonians are a little anxious. They would rather have had their hands free of political alliances, for which a price has to be paid. Then, when Spain has been writhing under the stigma, danger, and injury of German propaganda and espionage conducted on the most magnificent scale in her own country for four years, without any government making even the semblance of an effort to deal with it, the Count de Romanones within a fortnight, clears out the whole headquarters camp of conspirators, sending the German Ambassador and his staff off home to Berlin. Spain had come to think that such a thing could never happen, and certainly the Prince de Ratibor thought so.

And at this moment when Spain had already begun to dream dreams and was sighing for a place in the sun, and more immediately for a seat at the Peace Conference, lo! in the twinkling of an eye the new Premier is in Paris, in confidential conversation with President Wilson, with M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, with the leaders of British and Italian statesmanship, and news comes to Madrid from the capital of France that already there is an improvement in the international situation and prospects of Spain and that much may be hoped for.

How can these sudden and remarkable developments have any other than the most profound, encouraging and inspiring effects in a country that for reasons that are only too good to feel and know that it has lost its international way in the last four years, that its suppositions and the policy it based on them were wrong, and have failed, and that it is most disadvantageously prejudiced with the powers that are now reshaping the world? Spain knows that in pandering to the Germans she has not played the game. Now, as by a flash, the case seems enormously improved, and there is a vision of Spain being helped along in concert with the powers of the new civilization. Extravagant fancies are being formed of the possibilities that are the result of the reaction. Anyhow, Spain feels better for what is taking place, and undoubtedly has justification for this.

There is one important consideration in this matter which no political faction in the peninsula can ignore, or attempt to ignore, and that is that the Count de Romanones is absolutely the only statesman who is in a position to deal with it as it needs to be dealt with, and is doing so because he is the only one of them with an absolutely good record in regard to the Entente. He has been strongly and avowedly pro-ally all the way through the war, and as a consequence was marked by the German Embassy espionage system as no other man in Spain was, and efforts were made effectually to prevent him from taking any action against the interests of Germany. It was German machination that brought about the downfall of his last Ministry. The German Ambassador not only set spies and anarchists on his track, but on a public and diplomatic occasion did not hesitate to insult him.

At the outset of the war the Count de Romanones declared that he could not see why Spain should declare her neutrality at all, while on the other hand he conceived that it would be much to her advantage to exhibit benevolence toward the western powers. As the war progressed he maintained a patriotic silence, but never ceased to indicate his belief that Spain must look west and not north and east for her salvation, and in his

famous message to the King he pointed out the imperative necessities of the case. Only once, as it would appear, did he ever associate himself with any political action that was to any extent suspicious from the Entente point of view, and that was when he supported the Espionage Bill, which was regarded by the Left as a measure to shield the German spy system, and on that occasion he declared that there were the very weightiest reasons for his action, and a statement he made to his supporters satisfied them. Since the war has ended, and when other Spanish statesmen have still been halting in their policy, the Count alone has been open and emphatic in his declarations that without any delay and at any cost Spain must get on good terms with the Entente.

It is now believed that when on the collapse of the last Garcia Prieto Ministry King Alfonso sent for the Count de Romanones and not-as is the custom for various others-as he went to discover which was best, there was another reason for this exclusiveness beyond the well-founded idea that the resources of Spanish statesmanship were otherwise exhausted, and that was that it was known that the Count was the only man who could gain the full confidence of the Entente and that was the most important business to be taken in hand. Maura, Dato, Garcia Prieto and the others seem to have subscribed to this view. Events have justified it. It has come to be understood that the King's own international policy in recent times has not been above suspicion; it has, at its best, been halting. Now there is no doubt that the King has come to an absolute recognition of the stern facts and that he is extremely anxious to improve the situation in the only way possible.

There have been many speculations as to the circumstances which led to the Count's sudden departure for Paris. The truth is that the causes were two. The first was an understanding between the King and the Premier that something of the kind should be done, and that Spain at this supreme moment of President Wilson's visit to Paris, must get into close touch with the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy. If she could not join the Peace Conference—as to which she had still good hopes—she must at any rate do the next best thing. The King was very definite in his encouragement of this view, though the Premier needed no encouragement.

A fortunate opportunity arose. Somehow the story became current in official circles in Madrid that the Count de Romanones was to visit President Wilson to pay a visit to Portugal before leaving Europe. Without delay, the Count de Romanones sent him a pressing invitation to visit Spain when coming south, and not without imagination, and appealing to the President, he proposed that when leaving for home again, he might sail from the port of Palos, from which Christopher Columbus sailed on his first voyage westward. The President caused a reply to be sent in equally cordial terms, intimating that though he would find it impossible to visit Spain, he would very much like the opportunity of meeting the Count, and of discussing with him various interests they had in common, and for this purpose he hoped the Spanish Premier would find it convenient to proceed to Paris while he was there.

The idea was promptly adopted, and the King was enthusiastic regarding it, for not only was it advantageous to confer with the President, but a first-class excuse was afforded for discussing in some intimacy with French statesmen those international problems, particularly the Mediterranean and Moroccan questions, which are of so much account to Spain at the present time. There was also certain outstanding difficulties with France in regard to the Franco-Spanish commercial and financial agreements which need adjustment.

The scene at the railway station when the Premier was given a send-off on his night journey to Paris sufficiently indicates the confidence reposed in the Count by politicians of all shades of opinion in regard to this mission and their anxiety concerning it. The departure was made a national affair. The King sent his aide-de-camp with a special message of final encouragement, Señores Maura, La Cueva and a large assembly of Spanish statesmen of all complexions, civil and military dignitaries and even foreign ambassadors were present, and as the train left the Northern station there were vivas for the King, and Count and the country.

Thereafter news was anxiously awaited, and there were lively and highly premature speculations in the press. There was the feeling that Spain was somehow emerging from her isolation at this important juncture. It was in effect the most formidable step taken in that direction for many years. On arrival in Paris on the following morning, as it was quickly known in Madrid, the Count lost no time in visiting the French Premier and afterward M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and subsequently he issued a statement. He said that Spain could not remain isolated at the present time, and above all, she must maintain the best relations with the Allies. There was no other policy for her. He had said so publicly in his invitation to President Wilson, and he discussed matters with members of the French Government. From his interviews with M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon he had derived the most satisfactory impression, and he thought his visit to Paris would prove to be of much service to Spain. The Spanish newspapers referred to his success in glowing terms, and with great satisfaction quoted from a leading Parisian newspaper to the effect that though the question of a seat for Spain at the Peace Conference was difficult and delicate, the Count de Romanones, whose attitude toward the Entente had been unfailingly sympathetic, would be warmly welcomed in Paris. So far so good.

THE PROSPECTOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are a mining engineer, in the course of your travels it is inevitable that you will make acquaintance with that distinct type of American citizen—the prospector. Your visit, even though restricted to a short half hour, is remembered as a half hour of pleasant association and, if you should be fortunate enough to spend several days with him, you are made perfectly at home. You will find that his furniture and supplies are simple, that no extra style is put on, and that economy of means and operation characterize his home. In such circumstances you relish your liberal portion of beans or cakes better than more elaborate food. With many traits so well defined, he properly classifies himself as positively as races of people fall into classes, and many of these traits have a good influence on his associates. His few demands from and satisfaction with life, his unswerving faith, pleasant nature, generosity and philosophy, all help create a character whose happiness is contagious to all.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"His barren tunnels, won from the solid rock"

ence on his associates. His few demands from and satisfaction with life, his unswerving faith, pleasant nature, generosity and philosophy, all help create a character whose happiness is contagious to all.

In the colder climates and higher altitudes, his home is liable to be a cozy log cabin of his own design. In the warmer and desert country, a tent answers his purpose all year. If his camp is somewhat inaccessible, as is often the case, a burro or two for packing supplies and, occasionally ore, is considered a necessary part of the equipment. For a more companionable friend, there is usually a dog, quite friendly after he sees his master's hospitality to the visitor.

You are not a stranger, although this may be your first meeting. Your host does not ask you if you want to see the "mine." He would consider such a question insane. You could have come for no other purpose, and since the property is often but a few steps away, you are soon looking over the dumps or walking through his tunnels, while he breaks off a bit of rock here and there for your inspection. With his mind completely occupied with mining and his conversation ever taking that trend, you find in a short time that he has a dialect of his own relating to discovery of the elusive ore. Foremost among such mining terms are "hangin' wall," "outcrop," "anex," and "blowout." With which his speech is sprinkled liberally.

Usually you will find that the size of the ore body to be "opened up" is regarded with an almost limitless optimism. It is a "mountain of ore," and this causes many to accuse the prospector of using this optimism as a stock in trade for favorably influencing capital. There may be cases of this kind. When the prospector first discovers or acquires his "prospect," some of his optimism, no doubt, is intentional. After holding these dreams for years, however, and reciting them so many times, they become realities to him. No doubt, if the truth were known in many cases, the prospector firmly believes every word when he tells you confidentially of the huge deposit which he is going to "open up in a few more feet." And this sincerity covers a multitude of sins.

He takes considerable care to explain the geological and mining features in detail, but usually your ideas are sought with eagerness after he has given his theories. This, because you are an "expert." It is here that you may show diplomacy. For quite frequently, as the years go on, the value of this "property" has mounted to a staggering figure, less than which it would be useless to offer him for his barren tunnels, those few back-breaking feet, won from the solid rock by perhaps years of toil. In this case you do not have to remain long with him to find that his belief of immense riches to be uncovered is so unshakable that you would rather attempt to turn back the tide than to speak your true opinion of his mine, in the hope of saving him years of fruitless labor.



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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 563)

What Won the War

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There seems to be a tendency in certain papers in the United States to belittle America's part in the winning of the war, together with all that she has done since the war started in 1914. We hear that Belgium, or England, or France won the war and that America did but comparatively little in the winning of this great war. Perhaps if this subject could be looked at from all sides and we could lay aside all prejudices, a fairer estimate of America's efforts would be arrived at.

Long before the United States declared that a state of war existed between that nation and Germany, we had gained the ill will of the Central Powers because this nation refused to place an embargo on food and munitions for the Allies. We all remember how the sympathizers of the Central Powers, and also many Americans, tried every conceivable way to place an embargo on these important commodities. But the United States refused to listen to these friends of autocracy and continued to send the things that the Allies needed and needed badly. This, it seems, did have an important part in the winning of the war.

But, aside from this, let us see how the war was really won. If right was not fighting against Might, could Belgium, with her old-fashioned forts, have held up the German Army that had been trained to believe itself invincible and that had been spoiling for an opportunity to engage in a war that would make Germany a world empire? When the thin red line of the British retreated from Mons, there was what appeared the visible manifestation of Right that held up the victorious onrush of the Germans and caused confusion in their ranks. Again, France could not of herself have won the first battle of the Marne. The Germans were nearer to Paris than they were before or since, and when it seemed that nothing could stop their reaching Paris. The city itself was being slowly evacuated and the government was moved to Bordeaux. What, if not Right, turned the Germans aside and led General von Kluck away from the much-sought prize, the capture of Paris? Again, this spring, when the Germans were flushed by their many victories and the much-talked-of breakfast in Paris had been promised for early April, and the Allies were forced slowly back to what General Haig called "the Wall," then the American troops, men who had never received much military training, men who had been taken from all walks of life, and who, after a few months' training, were given the key position of Chateau Thierry to hold, were able, with such help as the Allies could give, to roll back the Germans until they had not only rolled them away from Paris, but rolled them beyond the Rhine, where they are today.

Each nation, apparently, had a vital part to play in the war on the western front, and each nation did its part and did it well. But, after all, could any of the nations have won the war independently of the other, or could they have won it all together if their cause had not been just? Was it not Principle that won the war?

(Signed) HAMILTON DOUGLAS,
Boston, Massachusetts, Jan. 25, 1919.

INTEREST IN RAILWAY POLICY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—That it might be the duty of the government and Legislature of Saskatchewan to consider very seriously the desirability of the Province embarking on a program of government construction and operation of railways in Saskatchewan if the Dominion Government failed to announce a satisfactory railway policy, was the statement made by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways in the Saskatchewan government. This statement was made during the course of the debate on a resolution which passed the Assembly, demanding that in the interests of the West the Dominion Government announce its railway policy forthwith. "I know the responsibility which I take when I hint at the possibility of such a thing as provincial government construction of railways," said Mr. Dunning, "but the importance of the human factor outweighs financial considerations."

DRY ARGUMENT IS SUMMED UP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently a hotel man who appealed to an anti-liquor advocate, basing his appeal against prohibition on "Christian patriotism," fair play, truth, justice and common sense, received a reply which sums up the prohibition argument, along certain lines, with such strength that it is worth bringing to public attention. Not all of the letter is here reproduced, neither are names used.

"The trouble with you," wrote the prohibitionist to the hotel man, "is that you have not studied alcohol: you have sold it. Had you studied it you would never have based your appeal on the grounds you did."

"I heard your plea at Albany two years ago. There was not one uplifting sentiment in it and could not be. There was no hint of humanitarian sacrifice in a word you said. It was wholly a plea to continue to use vast properties to the damage of humanity, simply that you might thereby make the more money."

"You write about prohibition taking away 'rights' and being 'confiscation' of properties built up under the protection of law, and charge that while we 'may have the right in law' to enact prohibition, we do not have it in justice."

"Why do we have that 'right in law'? Why is it possible to vote out barrooms and breweries and not grocery stores? Because back of all statute law there is always that reality called 'the public welfare' which is above all law and in accordance with which all law is judged. Why, then, do you call things 'rights' which are not 'rights' and which have been removed from that classification by the Supreme Court of the land? There is no 'right' to make beverage alcohol. The Supreme Court of the United States has so ruled. There is no 'right' to sell beverage alcohol. The Supreme Court of the United States has so ruled. There is no 'right' to drink beverage alcohol. The Supreme Court of the United States so ruled in 1917, when it said, 'It clearly follows from our numerous decisions upholding prohibition legislation, the right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use is not one of those fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no state may abridge.'"

"And as to your claim of 'confiscation' of properties built up under the protection of law,' the Supreme Court of the United States ruled 70 years ago that the liquor traffic has existed since only upon continued public suffering which may lawfully cease at any time; and the same Supreme Court served notice over 40 years ago that whenever that public suffering ceases 'the state cannot be burdened with the condition that the state must compensate individual owners for pecuniary losses they may sustain by reason of their not being permitted, by a noxious use of their property, to inflict injury on the community.'"

VIENNA, Austria.—The following memorial was sent to the Provisional German-Austrian Assembly, signed by the General Austrian Women's Association, the League of Austrian Women's Societies, the Imperial Organization of Housewives in Austria, the Austrian Women's Suffrage Committee, the Union of Working Women, and the Social Democratic National Women's Organization:

"The transformation of our state has now been accomplished on the basis of the right of the peoples to self-determination. The National Council of the German-Austrian people is also to be formed on this basis. The chosen representatives have, however, only been elected by one-half of the people; the other half, the women, is unrepresented. Democracy cannot stop here; it would not be democracy if it did not comprise the whole people. The necessity must therefore be evident to those who comprise the National Council, as well as to those who recognize it, that women must also be recognized on it. As, however, the constitutional bases for the enfranchisement of women in the new state have still to be created, the undersigned women's associations, which stand on the basis of complete and equal civic rights for women, ask that women who may be named by the women's organizations of every party shall meanwhile be appointed as consultative representatives on all committees which are engaged in preparing the Constituent Assembly."

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a pamphlet issued by the English-Speaking Union, from which the following extracts are taken, the union is described as a movement formed by a group of Americans and British to draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world, in no spirit of hostility to any people. It is felt, explains the pamphlet, that the cornerstone on which the League of Nations must be built is a complete understanding and friendly cooperation between the two great sections of the English-speaking peoples. On them will very largely fall the problem of making the world safe for democracy.

In 1823, Thomas Jefferson, the pamphlet continues, speaking of Great Britain, wrote to President Monroe: "With her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her then we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause." Little did Jefferson think when he penned these words that 100 years later the two great sections of the English-speaking world would be fighting side by side for common ideals.

The specific aims of the union are then described. They are briefly: To make better known to each other the English-speaking peoples of the world, whether they be Americans, Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Newfoundlanders, or the inhabitants of the British Isles and their dependencies. Formal alliances are not an object, but the English-Speaking Union is solely and simply a good-fellowship movement among the people "who speak the tongue that

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Shakespeare spoke," and the aim of the promoters, both American and British, is that no citizen of the English-speaking world should ever feel lonely again, and that no American visiting the old country, or Briton in the great republic, should ever want a friend.

Their object, the pamphlet goes on to explain, is to make these peoples of one language better known to each other in various ways—by the interchange of visits, by correspondence, by the printed word, by lectures, by an interchange of professors, etc., in fact by every means possible.

The paper then quotes Admiral Sims' remark with regard to the avoidance of misunderstandings between the English-speaking peoples by the interchange of a certain number of young men from the leading schools on both sides of the Atlantic, annually, and the pamphlet indicates how the outlook of the people of the English-speaking races are in all essentials the same. It also speaks of the various idiosyncrasies of the English, American and Australian peoples, and says that once they know each other they will get to understand these little surface differences and realize that in all the things that matter they see eye to eye.

The magazine of the English-Speaking Union is to be devoted to making the English-speaking races all better acquainted with each other and to preserving the American and British comradeship of the battlefields and the high seas, which, in the opinion of many, is one of the most significant facts which emerges from the world struggle. By pulling together, the pamphlet proceeds, there is no limit to the part the English-speaking peoples may play in abolishing war for all time. And in conclusion it says their desire is to establish a branch of the English-Speaking Union wherever the Americans and the British are to be found, and it does not require a very wide flight of imagination to envisage a chain of great buildings devoted to the common service, encircling the globe; the outward symbol of a great bond of sympathy which believes in the great tasks of reconstruction in which the English-speaking peoples must always lead the way.

The first branch of the English-Speaking Union to be established in America is in Philadelphia and the first European branch is in London. The annual membership is \$5 and includes the receipt of the monthly magazine and membership list. Those desiring to join are asked to forward their application to Mr. Fullerton Waldo, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

AUSTRIAN WOMEN'S APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—The following memorial was sent to the Provisional German-Austrian Assembly, signed by the General Austrian Women's Association, the League of Austrian Women's Societies, the Imperial Organization of Housewives in Austria, the Austrian Women's Suffrage Committee, the Union of Working Women, and the Social Democratic National Women's Organization:

"The transformation of our state has now been accomplished on the basis of the right of the peoples to self-determination. The National Council of the German-Austrian people is also to be formed on this basis. The chosen representatives have, however, only been elected by one-half of the people; the other half, the women, is unrepresented. Democracy cannot stop here; it would not be democracy if it did not comprise the whole people. The necessity must therefore be evident to those who comprise the National Council, as well as to those who recognize it, that women must also be recognized on it. As, however, the constitutional bases for the enfranchisement of women in the new state have still to be created, the undersigned women's associations, which stand on the basis of complete and equal civic rights for women, ask that women who may be named by the women's organizations of every party shall meanwhile be appointed as consultative representatives on all committees which are engaged in preparing the Constituent Assembly."

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SLOWER TRAINING OF ALIENS URGED

Need Emphasized of Greater Care in Teaching the Ideals of Americanism—Democracy Seen as the True Heaven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In a speech on "Cosmopolitan America and Internationalism" at the Chicago City Club, Prof. Graham Taylor, president of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, a social settlement worker, urged that greater attention be given to aliens, and blamed American citizens themselves for the attitude of some immigrants. Professor Taylor said he had little sympathy with the so-called hyphen. If by that separation from the land of birth was meant, He contended that this rootage of civilization in foreign lands had been of great value to America.

There has been in this country, he declared, too much of a hurry to make people over. In many instances the only knowledge of the government of the United States which some immigrants had gained was what came to them through officers of the law who came to arrest them for violation of some ordinance they knew nothing about. Instruction to the immigrant should be given in these things. Americanization as a rule, he stated, had been left to people who had some political or financial interest in the matter.

He protested against the suppression of foreign languages, and criticized the Governor of Iowa for a speech he had made in Chicago, advocating that all languages but the constitutional language be suppressed. To say that other languages than English should not be taught or be used, he declared, is Prussianizing our own people.

He predicted that Russian Bolshevism would fade away, and in its place would be the most substantial unmitigated democracy ever seen. He quoted his son, who is in Russia, as saying that the democracy of America is academic, and that he had never seen such democracy as exists in Russia. Professor Graham predicted that the excesses would pass away there, and urged that in America we look to our own home lines in order to solve some of the big problems now confronting the nation.

Land is necessary to American citizenship, he said, and if we knew how land hungry the peasant class who come to this country are, some provision would be made like that of New Zealand and Australia whereby these immigrants could be furnished with ready-made farms, stocked and supplied with tools. The immigrant should be given 30 or 40 years to pay for these. This would bring settlers of the first class to the land.

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NEED OF FIFTH LOAN EXPLAINED

Secretary of the United States Treasury Sets Aside Rumors That Fund Is Not Required—Propagandists Are Blamed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although from the moment the armistice was signed, every department of the Government curtailed expenditures as much as possible, the people of the United States will be called on soon to subscribe to the fifth Liberty Loan, which must be raised in order to enable this government to fulfill its obligations, and to maintain its credit as well as financial and economic stability. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, issued a statement on Sunday night setting forth the state of the Treasury, and declaring that rumors to the effect that a new loan would not be necessary were "absolutely unfounded." The major part of the fourth Liberty Loan, he declared, was obligated through the issuance of treasury certificates before it was floated. Evidence reaching officials would seem to indicate that the latest phase of propaganda consists of a sinister effort to defeat the floating of another loan by the government, and to dampen the enthusiasm of the people by insinuating that the necessity for more sacrifices has ceased to exist. An explanation of the state of national finance and credit is embodied in a statement issued by Secretary Glass, in part as follows:

"A rumor has reached the Treasury that a mistake has been made by the authorities, that from \$15,000,000,000 to \$17,000,000,000 has been returned to the Treasury as a result of the armistice, and that therefore another Liberty Loan is unnecessary. The rumor is absolutely unfounded. I suppose it has its origin in a failure to understand the discussion of the proposed repeal by Congress of \$15,000,000,000 of appropriations and authorizations. This does not mean a return of money to the Treasury, but a cancellation of authority heretofore given by Congress to expend money in the future. Such reduction in future expenditures was anticipated by Secretary McAdoo, and fully allowed for when, on Nov. 14, he wrote to Senator Simmons forecasting an expenditure of some \$18,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1919, and suggesting a reduction in taxes for the next year to \$8,000,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, to \$4,000,000,000.

"As a matter of fact, the whole proceeds of the fourth Liberty Loan and of all previous loans had, at the time the armistice was signed, been expended or anticipated by Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the summer and early fall to finance the current requirements of the government, and at that time outstanding and unpaid.

"At the moment the armistice was signed, America was approaching the peak of her effort in men and materials. American industry was approaching the peak of production. It is safe to say that without the untimely effort of the war could have not been brought to so early a conclusion. The bills incurred during this period of great military and industrial effort must be paid. It takes weeks—sometimes months—for the bills so incurred to reach the Treasury in the form of actual demands for cash payments. A very large part of the expenditures made by the government during the period since armistice day have been in payment of bills incurred prior to that day.

OFFICIAL TABLES OF CASUALTIES

General March Issues the Totals for United States Up to Jan 10—10,000 Unaccounted For

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official tables of the major battle casualties of the United States forces in France, made public by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, show that approximately 10,000 men remain wholly unaccounted for nearly three months after the ending of hostilities.

The fatalities, missing and known prisoners are tabulated up to Jan. 10 for each of the 30 combatant divisions of General Pershing's army, but exclusive of the two regiments of machines in the second division. The total is 36,592, of whom 27,672 are classified as killed, 11,396 as having perished from wounds, 11,649 as missing, and 2,785 as prisoners. An appended statement shows that only 29 American military prisoners were believed to be still in Germany on Jan. 8, and that 4900 prisoners had been checked up as returned and 118 perished in captivity.

The War Department's explanation of the table described follows:

"The following pages are a tabulation of casualty cables received through Jan. 10. They give totals of the casualties which put a soldier permanently out of action. They do not include wounded figures, as the list of those slightly wounded are still incomplete.

"The totals given are about 95 per cent complete for each division. A few new reports of casualties are still coming in, but most of the changes since Jan. 10, when the tabulation was begun, are decreases in the missing in action figures and corresponding increases in the other totals. This change is due to the release of pris-

oners and reports of deaths by eyewitnesses. The total figure for missing has been reduced to close to 10,000. Field signal battalions, ambulance companies and trains are not included in the tabulation of the divisions.

"The record of units outside of divisions will be available in a few days. This addition will have a relatively small effect on the totals here given. "The recording, classification and initial tabulation of these figures were done by the medical records section, division of sanitation, of the medical department."

Figures for the marine brigade of the second division not carried in the War Department summary complete to Jan. 1 show:

Killed and perished from wounds, 55 officers and 1507 men; missing in action, two officers, 685 men; severely wounded, 91 officers and 1802 men; slightly wounded, 186 officers and 596 men; gassed, 31 officers and 1854 men. Total casualties for all causes, 365 officers and 11,152 men.

Two tables of prisoners taken by the enemy, one prepared by the American Red Cross and the other by the Adjutant General's office, have also been given out. Both show much larger totals than the announced list of known military prisoners, but the latter will be increased and the number of missing in action correspondingly decreased by checking. The Red Cross total is 5243, including 4857, of which 4216 were military prisoners.

The Adjutant General's records show that 4300 prisoners have been released and 118 have perished in captivity. Practically all prisoners now are out of Germany.

General March also has announced that demobilization of the army passed the million mark during the past week, with 61,237 officers and 952,411 men actually discharged. Of the officers mustered out 2444 were on duty in Washington.

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON RAILWAY WAGES

Board of Trade Intervenes in Railwaymen's Claims for a 48-Hour Week and Arrangement Made With Employers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Board of Trade announced on Thursday that, with a view of dealing with the questions arising in regard to the introduction on the railways of a policy of a 48-hour week, and of removing misunderstanding, a meeting was held at the Board of Trade. Sir Albert Stanley presided, and the following agreement was come to and signed by the president, Sir Herbert Walker, on behalf of the railway executive committee, and Walter Hudson, acting general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen:

"The principle of an eight-hour day for railwaymen is to be given effect to as from Feb. 1, on a basis of the existing conditions of service, and where it is not found practicable to reduce working hours to eight, overtime will be paid for all time worked after the expiration of the eight working hours.

"In calculating eight hours, the time allotted for meals will not be counted in cases where the time has hitherto been allotted."

A meeting was also held with representatives of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and a similar agreement came to and signed by J. Bromley.

A press bureau communiqué also states that the Board of Trade has arranged that the claims of railwaymen represented by the National Union of Railwaymen and the associated society for altered conditions of service and rates of pay shall be forthwith discussed between representatives of these unions and the railway executive committee acting on behalf of the government, and it is hoped that a preliminary meeting will be held during the week after next.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE QUESTION IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—From the reply given last week by Sir Lomer Gouin to a large delegation representing the various Roman Catholic labor organizations of the Province, it is evident that there is little possibility of compulsory school attendance becoming a practical issue at this session of the Legislature, although some steps will be taken to promote better voluntary attendance. The Premier asserted that the present educational system gave satisfaction to all classes and all beliefs and assured the delegation a debate on the subject was at present engaging the Legislature, but he did not believe that it would result in the introduction of a bill. If this did happen, the subject would be considered on its merits and he was sure that whatever was done would be in the best interests of the people of Quebec.

Strong representations in favor of a change in the leasing system in operation in the Province of Quebec were also made to the Quebec Government by a delegation representing organized labor to the Legislature to pass a law authorizing tenants to substitute a monthly lease for the present yearly lease and to have the right to leave their houses after 30 days' written notice.

Representations were also made by the delegation against prohibition. Sir Lomer Gouin received the delegation along with the ministers. Mr. J. T. Foster of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council presented the case of the workers.

OFFICIAL MESSAGE ON GERMAN POLICY

Foreign Minister Claims Full Sympathy With President Wilson's 14 Points in Statement Issued for Publication

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A statement to foreign journalists by the German Foreign Minister, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, is published.

The statement throughout claims the utmost reliance on President Wilson's 14 points, professes that military service has already been stopped in Germany and asks that the question of responsibility for the war be submitted to a neutral tribunal.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Count von Bernstorff has given the Associated Press the following statement, written by him after a consultation with the Foreign Minister, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and other high officials of the German Foreign Office:

"The question what would Germany consider a peace of right and justice, may briefly be answered in this way: That we would regard as such a settlement, one by which the terms of peace laid down in President Wilson's address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement in his subsequent addresses, are carried out in true accordance with the high-minded and far-seeing spirit in which they were conceived."

"Among the 14 points the dominating note, in our opinion, is to be attributed to point No. 14, providing for the constitution of a League of Nations, which Mr. Wilson said on Sept. 27, must be a part, and in a sense, the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself."

"After the great success of the recently founded German League of Nations society, German leading men clearly recognize that nothing but an international league of free and equal peoples can do away with imperialism and bring forth a new world of order. The German people feel that, given such a league and compulsory arbitration, peace negotiations would offer no particular difficulties, while, without its constitution in the peace settlement, a peace of right and justice will be well-nigh impossible."

"With regard to the first, second and third points in Mr. Wilson's program we are in perfect accord with him. In connection with point No. 4, it may be mentioned that Germany is about to abolish obligatory military service, which thus far has been considered the cornerstone of her exposed position in Europe. As for point No. 5, we welcome free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, proposed by Mr. Wilson and accepted by the Entente governments, and we are looking forward to the discussion of those claims in the Peace Conference in the spirit outlined by the American President."

"Regarding point No. 6, we are completely disinterested concerning all questions relative to Russia, except insofar as they concern our own frontier. Naturally, however, we do not desire a spread of Bolshevism over Germany and other countries."

"As for point No. 7, we are prepared to pay for all damage done to the Belgian civil population and their property as far as will be proven to have been perpetrated by German aggression." The same applies to point No. 8 relative to the damage done to civilians and their property in Northern France. As for Alsace-Lorraine, we could not consider it 'righting a wrong' if, through the peace settlement, a new wrong should be permitted. That, however, would be the case if Germans were compelled to become French against their will. Likewise, it must be emphasized in connection with point No. 9, that justice would forbid forcing German territory to become Italian subjects without their free consent."

"Point No. 10, treating on the question of Austria-Hungary, has been subsequently enlarged by the American Government. In the sense that the Slav nationalities of the former Dual Monarchy must be granted, not only autonomy, but absolute self-determination. Justice will demand that the same privilege be accorded to Austrian-Germans, in the same manner. We consider points 11 and 12 merely the demand of justice that the various peoples of the Balkan peninsula, and the Ottoman Empire should be given their rights without distinction and the freest opportunity for self-determination."

"As regards point 13, justice compels us to consent that the present German territories 'inhabited by indisputably Polish populations,' should form a part of New Poland, but likewise compels us not to tolerate that territories be replaced under foreign sovereignty which are inhabited by indisputably German population. Moreover, we would consider it a wrong of the gravest character, if, to satisfy Polish ambitions, East Prussia should be cut off from the rest of the empire."

"Concerning all territorial changes to be considered by the Peace Conference, we absolutely rely on point No. 2 of Mr. Wilson's address at Mount Vernon in which he emphasized the fact that the settlement of all such questions must be made upon a basis of free acceptance of settlement by the peoples immediately concerned. Indeed, a peace of right and justice presupposes that, under guarantee of the League of Nations, the principle of national self-determination will be made superior to all territorial questions."

"As to the question of guilt for the war, our German Government has proposed that this question should be submitted to a neutral commission."

GERMAN PLANS FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

Federal State Commissions Agree on Provisional Administration and New Bundesrat, Pending National Assembly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Berlin Government wireless states regarding the Provisional Imperial Administration that the Imperial German Government publishes a bill which has been agreed upon as a result of the federal state commissions, and embodies some alterations as a result of a cabinet conference. The Central Council of German Soviets will discuss the bill once more, and after this a final decision will be come to.

The bill states, inter alia, the Constitutional National Assembly has the task of determining the future Imperial Constitution, as well as other urgent laws. In place of the former Bundesrat, there will be a states committee, in which every German free state will have at least one vote. In case of the larger free states, one vote will be allowed for 1,000,000 inhabitants, and if there is a residue of a smaller number of inhabitants, equal to the population of the smallest free state, such a residue will be reckoned as a full 1,000,000. No State shall have more than one-third of all the votes. In this way, each State will be represented in the states' committee as follows:

Prussia by 19 votes, Bavaria by 7, Saxony by 5, Württemberg and Baden by 3 each, Hesse and the remaining federal states by one vote each.

The office of chairman shall be filled by a member of the Imperial Government. The future imperial constitution will be decreed by the National Assembly. The federal president shall be the authorized representative in international matters. He shall, in the name of the nation, make treaties with foreign powers, as well as appoint and receive envoys. The declaration of war and conclusion of peace must be effected by an Imperial law. Treaties with foreign states, relating to subjects of the Imperial Legislature, require the assent of the National Assembly and State Committee.

As soon as the German Empire has entered a League of Nations, the aim of which shall be the exclusion of all secret treaties, all treaties concluded with such a league of associated states shall require the assent of the National Assembly and State Committee.

The Imperial President will be elected from the National Assembly by a majority of a single vote. For the conduct of the Imperial Government the President shall convene an Imperial Ministry to which the whole of the imperial authorities and the upper army administration shall be subject. Imperial Ministers shall require, for the conduct of their office, the confidence of the National Assembly. All civil and military orders and decrees of the Imperial President require for their validity the counter-signature of Imperial Minister. Imperial Ministers shall be responsible to the National Assembly for the conduct of their office.

Von Hindenburg's Volunteers
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German Independent Socialists' organ, the Freiheit, states that the former Kaiser's anniversary was celebrated at main headquarters in presence of von Hindenburg and General Groner.

Meanwhile, a Berlin message states that von Hindenburg has informed the government that he will have four volunteer armies ready for the defense of Germany's eastern frontiers within a fortnight.

MICHIGAN WOMEN PREPARE TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Battle Creek election commission will appoint two women on every election board in that city. Registration of women is increasing in all Michigan cities, it is reported, as the result of the campaign to nominate a woman for the State Board of Agriculture.

The proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor that county conventions and women delegates to the Republican state convention has also greatly stimulated registration of Michigan's new voters.

German Ships' Release Asked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The German Government wireless states that the Königsberg Chamber of Commerce has submitted a protest by telegraph to the responsible state authorities, and the armistice conditions against the surrender of the whole of the commercial fleet to the Entente. In the interest of East Germany, the im-

GERMAN REPORT OF TRUCE PROCEEDINGS

American-Polish Commission Is Asked to Refrain From Political Activity—Protest Against Arrest of Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A Berlin Government wireless reads:

During the sitting of the armistice commission at Spa on Jan. 27, the German Government, in answer to the Allies' question regarding the transportation of provisions through German territory, via Danzig, declared its readiness to allow transportation, if the earliest possible return of railway matériel, rendered available for this purpose, is guaranteed. Owing to the bad condition of the railways and the lack of rolling stock, the government doubts if quick transportation will be possible.

A representative of the German Government further asked for information as to whether the American-Polish food commission, staying in Poland, which demanded from the German Government assistance for the journey from Warsaw to Danzig, is acting by order of the American armistice commission.

An explanation in writing was asked for, and a statement that the food commission's activity shall be limited to transportation of provisions, and that it will refrain from any kind of political activity.

The German Government, moreover, reserves the right to demand the recall of the Polish members of the commission, should these members try to conduct national Polish propaganda. It cannot be tolerated that the Peace Conference decision regarding the regulation of Germany's eastern frontiers shall be falsified by irresponsible machinations.

The German armistice commission further asked for information as to whether the report is correct that German private property in Belgium is being confiscated, and that German shares have already been partially sold.

A protest was raised, once again, against the arrest and sentencing of individuals who had participated in the confiscating and transporting of machinery from Belgium and France, or who purchased such machinery from army authorities, as the German Government and army administration are alone responsible for this.

Conference Reports Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German press is closely occupied with interpreting the various accounts received in Berlin of the Peace Conference's decisions. The report that none of the German colonies will be restored is understood to have created the greatest excitement in government circles, but no official comment is yet forthcoming. Papers take the line that the great allied powers are pursuing the course of imperialism, pure and simple.

Agreement on Kaiser Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Berlin Government wireless states in contradiction of assertions in the Paris press that an agreement has been signed by the German and Dutch governments, according to which the former Kaiser is to be interned in the Dutch East Indies, that the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a semi-official démenti stating that news of this kind is a pure invention.

Polish Affairs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states, with reference to a statement that a committee of delegates of West Prussia have entered into negotiations with the Upper Polish executive council and has found a basis for further negotiation, it is officially announced that the committee has no right to negotiate at all. The Prussian Government, in agreement with the Imperial German Government, is willing to negotiate with the people's council of Upper Poland if the council will send a delegation and this decision has been communicated to it.

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The German Government wireless states that the Königsberg Chamber of Commerce has submitted a protest by telegraph to the responsible state authorities, and the armistice conditions against the surrender of the whole of the commercial fleet to the Entente. In the interest of East Germany, the im-

mediate resumption of coastal traffic is necessary, because the lack of wagons threatens to bring the industrial life to a complete standstill.

The liberation of laden steamers bound to the Baltic ports must be especially obtained from the Entente. The Cassel municipal authorities have made von Hindenburg an honorary citizen, he having conducted the demobilization of the German Army from Cassel and Wilhelmshöhe for almost two months with the most faithful and unexampled devotion to his duty.

Von Winterfeld's Resignation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that General von Winterfeld has telegraphed to Herr Erzberger announcing that he maintains his decision to resign from the armistice commission at Spa on the ground that the enemy's manner of executing the armistice has made it impossible for him to continue his activities. The wireless adds that General von Winterfeld emphasizes that he has always met with the greatest confidence and complete support on Herr Erzberger's part. The attitude of the enemy alone has caused his resignation.

FINDLAY CASE COMING TO TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—W. C. Findlay, the dismissed Prohibition Commissioner of this Province, is out on bail during the second hearing of the charge against him of stealing 74 cases of liquor belonging to the provincial government, and Magistrate Shaw announced that he will commit him for trial on Tuesday. It is said that an application may be made in the meantime for a writ of mandamus, compelling the service on him of the warrant issued at the instance of the Vancouver Hotel Men's Association on the charge of breach of trust in office.

Eleven summonses were issued in connection with the trafficking in liquor in this Province. Five were served on the manager of the Western Canada Liquor Company. They cover five carloads of whisky reported to have been imported from Montreal for shipment to Mexico, and delivered to the McQuinn Warehouse here. Included in the summonses issued was one for Joseph G. Brooks, formerly a liquor dealer, charging him with the importation of a carload of whisky. Under federal order-in-council, intoxicating liquors may not legally be imported.

LEGISLATURE MEETS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The session of the British Columbia Legislature opened on Thursday and among the chief legislation outlined in the speech from the throne is the provision of a housing program to aid the repatriation of returned soldiers. Legislation is also forecasted involving an expenditure of \$600,000 on irrigation and laying out lands in South Okanagan for soldier settlers.

There will be also important amendments to the Prohibition Act, to insure more rigid enforcement, but the nature of these has not been disclosed. Two new soldier members, F. Gloima (Victoria) and Maj. R. J. Burde (Alberta) took their seats, and there is now a Soldiers' Party in the Legislature which will be comprised of at least six members when three absentees return from military duty overseas. Its leader is Maj. J. W. McIntosh (Vancouver).

VACCINATION DECISION IN NORTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Compulsory vaccination, except in times of alleged small pox epidemics, was ruled against in this state in a decision just handed down by the State Supreme Court of North Dakota. The vaccination case originated in Devils Lake where Lawrence Rhea, son of William Rhea, was denied admission to the public schools, under an order of the Board of Education requiring pupils to be vaccinated. His father applied to the District Court for a mandamus and it was denied. He, therefore, appealed to the Supreme Court, which holds that the statute confers on the Board of Health no such authority except in case of so-called epidemic and alleged imminent danger.

GERMAN ATTITUDE TO BELGIAN CLAIMS

New Government Considers Invasion of Belgium an Act Which Must Be Made Good—Declares for Restoration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Berlin Government wireless message reads:

"With reference to announcements made recently concerning the documents left behind in Belgium. It is announced that the present government of the Empire does not by any means uphold the policy of the old regime with regard to Belgium, neither does it wish to attempt to clear it of the intention to annex Belgium."

"The Germany of today has nothing whatever to do with former plans for annexation. The new government of the Empire, now as always, takes up the standpoint which both its predecessors have laid down. It considers the invasion of Belgium an act which must be made good, and in its opinion the restoration of Belgium is demanded by justice."

German Envoy in Copenhagen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns that Baron von Neurath, former Counselor of the Legation in Constantinople, has been appointed German Minister at Copenhagen.

Colonial Question Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung remarks in a semi-official article that the leading French and English statesmen seem resolved to oppose the restitution of Germany's colonies. The German Government must point out that President Wilson's proposals regarding the settlement of the colonial questions were accepted by the Allies.

As for the assertion that Germany might use her colonies to establish submarine bases and points d'appui, this is unfounded since the German Government has declared itself in favor of President Wilson's idea for a League of Nations and disarmament. The paper adds that it is inconceivable that Mr. Wilson will abandon his own ideas.

DEFENSE MADE OF SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—General Pershing in an official cable message to Secretary Baker, characterizes the report in French newspapers of assaults and burglaries having been committed in Paris by American soldiers as "gross exaggerations."

The number of crimes committed by American soldiers, he said, is almost negligible, considering the large number of men in the vicinity. He recommended that a full refutation of the charges be put before the American public.

General Pershing's message as made public by the department is in part as follows:

"Reference your telegram No. 2579, a personal knowledge of conditions and investigation since receipt your telegram shows that sensational reports as to assaults and burglaries by American soldiers are gross exaggerations. Crimes by American soldiers in Paris are almost negligible, considering the large number of men in the vicinity. The same may be said as to conditions through France."

"Full refutation of the charges made regarding crimes and disorders in Paris, cannot be put too strongly before the American public."

STRIKE SETTLEMENT AWAITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The dismissal of an expert foreman in a local factory has resulted in the men quitting work and unless the trouble is settled immediately, 15,000 returned soldiers who are engaged in various trades throughout the Dominion threaten to leave their employment, in a sympathetic strike. This would probably mean the closing of numerous factories in the west. The men declare that they will not discuss the matter with local officials, but that any offer of settlement must come from Ottawa.

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SOME MILLS ADOPT
THE 48-HOUR WEEK

Test of the Textile Situation to
Come on the Question of
Wages—Efforts at Mediation
Reported to Be Progressing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts (Saturday)—The test of the movement for an eight-hour working day in textile mills of the United States begins today. In accordance with the program of the United Textile Workers of America, the new schedule of working hours was to go into effect in many mills this morning. While several of the New England mills have consented to adopt the 48-hour week, with a corresponding reduction of pay from the 54-hour week, the general committee of the operatives in Lawrence, Massachusetts, issued a call for a strike of 30,000 to 35,000 workers to go into effect this morning for a 48-hour week without any reduction in wages. The vote of the general committee to strike for 54 hours' wages was not the mandate of the United Textile Workers of America, which requested that the strike vote be delayed.

Efforts at mediation in Lawrence are progressing, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, having urged the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to employ every means at its command to bring about an amicable solution. Charles G. Wood, chairman of the board, after a personal visit to Lawrence last week, said on Sunday that the board would take the situation up in earnest today, after the results of the strike call had been observed. He was hopeful that nothing of a serious nature would occur. The general committee of operatives has voted to accept mediation.

The Lawrence situation is complicated by a sharp division among the employees. The American Woolen Company has granted its 15,000 workers a 48-hour week with 48 hours' pay. So have the Arlington Mills. There is a disposition among many workers to accept this arrangement, for the present at least, despite the call for a general strike. The Wood Mill employees accepted the American Woolen Company offer, through their committee, while the Ayer, Washington and Prospect Mills committees rejected the plan. General picketing of the mills has been ordered.

The Pacific Mills, with plants at Lawrence and Dover, New Hampshire, have announced that the 48-hour week will be adopted today, no reference being contained in the announcement regarding the wage demands.

In connection with the proposal to arbitrate, Henry B. Endicott of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, has wired from the South that he is willing to devote his services to the situation should they be requested by both sides.

Thirty thousand employees in Fall River, Massachusetts, are affected by the decision of the cotton manufacturers' association to grant the 48-hour week with pay for 48 hours. In Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the textile council has word that the Pennsylvania Textile Company of that city and the Hantsboro Company of Valley Falls have yielded to the workers' demands for 48 hours. The New Bedford manufacturers, employing another 20,000 operatives, also are reported to have granted the demands.

The Housatonic Cotton Mill Company of North Adams, Massachusetts, and the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company of Adams have given notice that 48 hours would constitute a full working week hereafter. The pay will be based on 48 hours' pay for 48 hours' labor. About 4,500 hands are affected in the two plants.

The West Boylston Manufacturing Company of Easthampton, Massachusetts, has announced adoption of the 48-hour schedule. Operatives will receive 48 hours' pay at the present rate for 48 hours' work. No demands were made by the employees.

Situation More Satisfactory

Statement Made Also That 8-Hour
Demand Is Being Yielded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Danger of a general strike in the textile industry is passing, according to John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, who says that more than 70 per cent of the textile manufacturers in the North have conceded the eight-hour-day demand of the workers, other employers generally agreeing to a compromise pending a definite settlement.

The situation is still uncertain in Paterson, New Jersey, where 30,000 silk workers are demanding the 48-hour week, the majority of the employers holding out for 50 hours. It was estimated that about half the 30,000 would go on strike early in the week. The Governor's reconstruction commission has a special committee which is attempting to bring about settlements in those localities in New York State where an agreement has not been reached.

The secretary of the American Federation of Labor has pledged its moral and financial support to the 35,000 strikers and dress makers now on strike here. The strikers call this an answer to the charge made by the manufacturers that the strikers are I. W. W. and Bolshevist followers. A strike of about 10,000 for workers is pending. There are indications that private free-charging employment agencies are attempting to discredit the work of the United States Employment Service in order to have it discontinued. Dr. George W. Kirchway, federal director for the service in this State, has made public a bulletin signed by the general secretary of the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of the State

NO INTERVENTION IN
DISPUTE ON CLYDE

Government's Decision to Support
Trade Union Officials Places
Strike Agitators in Dilemma
—Deadlock Sets In

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A deadlock appears to have set in on the Clyde, and the leaders in what can only be considered as an ultimatum to the government, through the Lord Provost of Glasgow, threatened to take unconstitutional action to enforce their demands. Having regard to the circumstance that thousands of workmen have been terrorized and forced to join the ranks of the strikers, thousands of others forced on to the streets for want of electric power, presumably in a constitutional manner, it is by no means pleasing to reflect as to what the intentions of the strikers are when they speak of "unconstitutional action."

ARABLE LANDS TO
BE TAKEN BY SOVIET

Land to Be Acquired on Au-
thority of Peoples' Commis-
saries—Soviet Finds Colossal
Food Stores in Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Moscow Government wireless states a decree has been published which places all land fit for sowing of grain, and not already used by individuals or cooperative organizations, at the disposal of the state, which will arrange for the sowing. Any individual or collective use of this land in the year 1919 can be made only on the authorization of peoples' commissaries and local organizations.

At a conference of the Moscow Soviet on Wednesday, Mr. Povalitzky, representative of the peoples' commissary, read a report on the provisions in Ukraine. He cited a series of figures proving the existence of colossal stores of bread, coal and sugar in Ukraine, and emphasized the fact that the work of collecting these products is hindered by the absence of responsible workers and mechanical means. The Moscow Soviet decided to take immediate measures to carry out the mobilization of food supply workers. Regional councils of deputies have been given a week's time to present 300 comrades for dispatch to Ukraine.

Red Cross Aids Troops

Comforts Are Sent to United States
Forces in Russia

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Comforts and supplemental supplies are reaching the United States troops on the Archangel front regularly through the American Red Cross, which has established a sled service between its base at Archangel and the outlying posts where the Americans are opposing the Bolsheviks. A cable message from Archangel made public by the Red Cross says ice-breakers are keeping the harbor there open, so that supplies can be received.

The same message told of a trip made by Maj. C. T. Williams of Baltimore, head of the Red Cross commission to Archangel to the villages bordering on the White Sea, in order to carry relief to the native population. The party made the trip of 250 miles to Klen by sled, and the rest of the journey to Murmansk by railroad. In some villages were found many persons who had been without proper nourishment for two years.

American books and magazines are aiding the United States troops to while away the long Siberian winter. The American Library Association announces that since last summer more than 12,000 volumes had been sent to Siberia from San Francisco and the Philippines.

Twenty-two collections of books were reported to be located in the vicinity of Vladivostok, and others have been placed at intervals in the camps of the United States and other troops guarding the more than 4,000 miles of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Germans Aid Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—The Lithuanian Press Bureau announces that German armies, still on Lithuanian and adjacent territories, have helped the advancing Bolsheviks by supplying them with food, delivering their arms and munitions, and surrendering to them many miles of telegraph and telephone lines, as well as one of the railway lines. While thus giving this valuable assistance to the Bolsheviks, the Germans have done everything in their power to hamper the Lithuanians, and to prevent them from offering effective resistance to the Bolshevik advance.

The bureau also announces that the Lithuanian Finance Minister, Mr. Itchys, stopped in Berlin on his way to Paris to submit Lithuania's claims to German territory to the provisional German Government. Mr. Itchys stated that Lithuania demands the following districts of East Prussia: Port of Memel and districts of Tilsit, Heudekrug, Pragnit, Labiau, Insterburg, Gumbinnen, Stallupönen, and Pilkallen. All these districts have a population which has maintained its essentially Lithuanian characteristics, notwithstanding 500 years of Germanic domination.

AIR SERVICE CASUALTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The casualties in the flying services during the whole war are 12,757 officers and 33,876 other ranks, of which 4,579 officers and 15,877 other ranks were killed.

NO INTERVENTION IN
DISPUTE ON CLYDE

Government's Decision to Support
Trade Union Officials Places
Strike Agitators in Dilemma
—Deadlock Sets In

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A deadlock appears to have set in on the Clyde, and the leaders in what can only be considered as an ultimatum to the government, through the Lord Provost of Glasgow, threatened to take unconstitutional action to enforce their demands. Having regard to the circumstance that thousands of workmen have been terrorized and forced to join the ranks of the strikers, thousands of others forced on to the streets for want of electric power, presumably in a constitutional manner, it is by no means pleasing to reflect as to what the intentions of the strikers are when they speak of "unconstitutional action."

The simple fact is that the leaders recognize their failure, and are adopting a policy of bluff. It has been brought home to them with a painful surprise, that the tactics which proved so successful during the war, especially at a time when many employers welcome a respite, not having got into their stride in the production of their normal commercial work.

As cabled on Friday, Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the government, in the absence of the Premier in France, in reply to the Lord Provost, states that the government had no intention of negotiating with the local strike leaders, and so undermining the authority of their union officials, who are at the moment discussing the hours question with the employers. There is no equivocation or ambiguity in the government reply, and it is to be hoped that this policy will be strictly adhered to, both in the interest of democratic government, and of the trades unions themselves.

One phase of the unconstitutional and drastic action threatened by the strikers revealed itself on Friday, when large numbers presented themselves outside the Glasgow city chambers to hear the government's reply, and proved to have been more "drastic" in its consequences to the strikers than to the public whom it was intended to intimidate. The appearance of the police was the signal for a volley of stones, rivets and bottles; and a number of policemen were struck. After much provocation, the police, with batons drawn, charged the crowd, cleared St. George's Square assisted by colonial soldiers and officers who evidently volunteered assistance.

A number of persons were slightly injured. During the reading of the Riot Act, the sheriff and chief constable were struck by bottles, and, at one period, the position looked serious. Two of the leaders were arrested, William Gallagher and David Kirkwood, both members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, both of whom were deported by the military authorities in 1915 for their activities in connection with the Clyde strike. Kirkwood was a parliamentary candidate at the last general election, when he polled 10,000-odd votes to 11,000-odd given to the Coalition candidate.

Both Gallagher and Kirkwood, after arrest, were allowed to address the crowd, whom they advised to disperse peacefully. As already stated in these columns, the Glasgow movement has a political flavor, and weakness on the part of the Government on this question would simply lead to disaster.

Democracy, as understood on the Clyde, dissatisfied with the results of the recent election, when the rebel elements were badly beaten, now urges the workers to industrial action to harass the Government, which, by the way, not having met, has not yet had an opportunity of either satisfying or disappointing its supporters. This is a new form of political warfare and savors too much of blackmail and rebellion to receive the support either of the general public or of the sane-thinking trade unionists. Realizing the hopelessness of their position, doubtless, representatives from the Clyde have been sent out to most of the engineering centers, and mass meetings are being held with the object of inducing the workers to follow the example of that turbulent area. A mass meeting of the engineers in the London district meets tonight to consider the advisability of adopting a "down-tools" policy, and judging by the manner in which the meeting has been arranged and the method in conducting the vote, there is every prospect that such a policy will be carried.

Railway Dispute Opens

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Railway Clerks Association has threatened to strike as a result of the refusal of the railway executive committee to grant recognition to the association and permit their supervisory staffs to become members of the association. From authoritative sources, it is stated that there are several reasons why officials of the railway companies consider the clerks' association should not be allowed to embrace the supervisory staff, as well as the men they supervise. It is pointed out that the station masters are really agents of the companies they serve.

They have positions of trust and authority, and have to deal with confidential documents and reports relating to the men under them.

They also have to make confidential reports to head officials as to the capabilities and efficiency of the men, and the officials believe that satisfactory discipline could not be maintained if the station masters belonged to the

same union as the men under them. The companies have made it clear that if the station masters like to form an association of their own, it shall have full recognition. On the other hand, the men regard the railway executive committee's attitude as an interference with their personal freedom. The Railway Clerks Association executive is meeting at Birmingham today to consider what steps shall be taken in the matter.

Engineers Plan Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—At a meeting of the London district branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, it was decided to call a strike Feb. 4 to enforce the granting of a 40-hour week. Should this threat take effect, 200,000 men in London alone will come out.

Meanwhile, preparations are being made for a general strike to take place on Thursday.

Losses in Wages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—No change has taken place in the London dock strike. It is estimated that something like £50,000 has already been lost to the men in wages.

Quiet on the Clyde

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Although the industrial situation is no less serious, the week end has been quiet in Glasgow, no further rioting having occurred. There are thousands of strikers in the city, and sentries with fixed bayonets are stationed at the principal points. Mr. Shinwell, a councillor, another of the Clyde strike leaders, has been arrested.

PROPAGANDA FOR
THE BOLSHEVIKI

American Alliance for Labor and
Democracy Official Says All
the Impetus Does Not Come
From Workers and Agitators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—According to Frank E. Wolfe, of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, not all the impetus toward Bolshevism in the United States proceeds from either the workers or the radical agitators.

"If some of the larger civic organizations wanted to get on a fairer basis, they would rename themselves the 'Society for the Promotion of Bolshevism in America,'" says Mr. Wolfe. "Not only do the published statements of some of these organizations furnish propaganda for the Bolsheviks, but the actions of some of their members are supplying the arguments for the agitators of that cult."

Mr. Wolfe explains his meaning in detail by listing influences promoting Bolshevism, some of which are given as follows:

The employer who discharges blocks of workers on the pretext of shortening force and then goes to a government employment office and hires an equal number of men or women at a reduced rate of pay.

The packing house baron whose known profits for the year run into the dozens of millions, and who makes public statements that wages are so high that his earnings are negligible.

The senator who makes a speech advocating unlimited militarism in the United States.

The group of employers "who make conditions intolerable for their workers, provoke quarrels and refuse to submit their case to the regularly constituted board for settlement."

The government official holding a high position who, "with the condition of the lives of hundreds of thousands of workers in his keeping, denies them the right to organize."

The head of "a great organization of employers who openly advocates the reduction of wages of all workers, a lengthening of working hours and less satisfactory conditions for the returning soldier-workers."

TRIAL OF JAURES' ASSASSIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The permanent administration council considered on Friday the preliminaries to the prosecution of the man who murdered M. Jaures in 1914, on the eve of the war. The editor of L'Humanite was present at the proceedings. Counsel were appointed to watch the interests of Mme. and Mlle. Jaures.

EXPERT VIEW ON
BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

of the seed sown broadcast in my unfortunate country by these men. Hence the question now is whether the labor world will be able to obtain an insight into Bolshevist reality and to turn away from Bolshevist dreams. "Unfortunately very little seems to have been done toward promoting this knowledge, so that the danger of a general public opinion based upon one-sided declarations is a very present one. For this reason my desire is to point out the importance of checking the increase of Bolshevist ideas, not only by means of armed force but by means of exhaustive information. As matters stand now, the labor world may be simply deceived by doctrinal declarations couched in terms that harmonize with socialist views. Is it not extraordinary to have to admit that it was easier during the reigns of the last three emperors of Russia to get an insight into their political foes' places of imprisonment, even far away in Siberia, let us say, than it is in our own days to get a proper knowledge of the ways and means by which the starving population of Russia is fooled not only in some remote part of the Bolshevist realm, but even at its center in Moscow or Petrograd?"

"Sometimes, as recently in The Christian Science Monitor for Jan. 6, one gets a glimpse of what is going on in Petrograd prisons for instance, but such opportunities for learning the truth are quite exceptional and on the other hand, abundant information given by Russian refugees and diplomatic representatives, seems not to have any great weight with the readers of the labor press. Now is it really impossible to obtain testimony as to this Bolshevist régime—the eighth miracle of the world—by means that would not be suspect to the labor world in general, and its active minorities in particular? Everything in that Bolshevist régime is extraordinary, and I venture to say extraordinarily bad; and it should be noted that what is going on in Russia is not to be looked upon as the Russian civil war which some people consider it, thus justifying their argument as to the necessity for abstaining from any intervention."

"Civil war in Russia is exactly what the Bolsheviks themselves consider it. It is the beginning of the war between two classes of mankind, and hence it is deprived of any local bounds."

The Bolsheviks consider themselves entitled to scatter the sparse resources of ruined Russia all over the world in order to promote a similar war in every country, and in such circumstances the Russian question ceases to be a national question. Of course, I understand that men who consider themselves the political representatives of that section of the Russian people not in the grip of Bolshevism may urge a national solution of the problem on the lines recently proposed by the Russian Ambassador in Paris and in the statements reproduced in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 9.

Their duty, of course, is to use all their authority for the purpose of obtaining help for those Russian armies now fighting the Bolsheviks and which certainly could obtain decisive success were they to receive ammunition and supplies which might legitimately be looked for after all the Russian Army accomplished during the first three years of the war, and especially in view of the decisive assistance the Russian Government afforded Great Britain in Asia by successfully fighting the Turks in the Caucasus. Thus, the object of the political representatives of Russia—among whom I do not reckon myself—appears to be perfectly correct in view of the state of war existing between the Bolshevist power and the three Russian governments of Kolchak, Denikin and Tchaikovsky represented in Paris.

"My object, however, is to show the other side also of the Bolshevist struggle, which will have to be fought out in all those countries in which the labor problem has attained maturity. Happily, one may expect that in western countries and especially the United States, the development of the working class will prove a guarantee against a Bolshevist rising. But I still see sufficient reasons for considering that an unvarnished exhaustive knowledge of the Bolshevist Government would not be superfluous even in such cases."

"In order to obtain admittance to Bolshevist Russia for the representatives of the allied countries, who could give ample testimony as to the pass to which the Bolshevist policy has brought the country—and probably would bring any other country—I pro-

pose an offer of necessary supplies especially for the starving Russian towns, on condition that a foreign mission be admitted to control their distribution.

"In making this proposal, I cannot help taking into consideration the miserable situation of the urban population, which in the event of either a Russian or foreign conquest, would probably see its leading men fall victims to massacres which seem to be the professional duty of the Bolshevist rule in the seventh hour of its existence, to judge from statements made to me personally by Uresky, the notorious president of the Petrograd extraordinary committee, with whom I talked in August some few weeks before his assassination.

"As to the efficacy of such proposal to open Russia for foreign observation, I am inclined to think that the Bolshevist Government, face to face with a frightful famine, especially in the towns, would perhaps make an exception to its lack of humanity and accept a plan that was capable of improving the existing situation.

"Moreover, should the labor press appear to be acquainted at last with the truth about Russia, a Bolshevist Government really would not have the audacity to refuse admittance to its realm. As for the intellectual classes of Russia, who are now facing starvation, the despair which has sapped their energies would be somewhat checked, perhaps, by the prospect of foreign assistance in the shape of supplies."

DISPUTE DECLARED
A NATIONAL ISSUE

Belfast Employers State That
Granting of Shorter Day, if
Not Adopted Elsewhere,
Would Handicap the Industry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—Employers of over 40 Belfast firms affected by the strike have issued a signed statement to their workers and the public, setting forth concisely their position on the question of a shorter working week. This, so far as the shipbuilders are concerned, has already been done in a recent statement to the local press.

In the statement now made, the Belfast engineering employers and iron and brassfounders state that they consider the adoption of a standard length of working week to be a national, and not a district question. The reduction from a 54 to a 47-hours week, without change in the weekly rate of wages, they state, was agreed to before Christmas, and accepted by the accredited organizations of the employers and workmen of the United Kingdom, including Belfast, and was on Jan. 1 brought into operation in Belfast and accepted by the workers, and all other firms are prepared to adopt it.

If a shorter working week is adopted in Belfast than that which may be applied generally, throughout the United Kingdom, the employers point out that the local industries would correspondingly be handicapped. In spite of having to pay cross-channel freights on raw, and some finished, materials, the employers state they are, and have been, willing automatically to adopt whatever standard of hours is arranged on a national basis.

MISSION TO JAPAN PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Under auspices of the Japan Society, a plan is being laid for the sending of a commission of American business and financial experts to Japan in an effort to promote better understanding between the Far East and the United States.

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MINERS' TERMS TO
GO BEFORE CABINET

Executive States Demands to
Statesmen Who Promise to
Submit Them—Nationaliza-
tion of Mines Is Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A three-hours' conference took place at Montague House between Sir Robert Horne, the Labor Minister; Sir Guy Calthrop, Coal Controller; Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade; E. Shortt, the Home Secretary, and the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. The miners' representatives presented various resolutions passed at the Southport conference, demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages, a six-hour working day by statutory enactment, full wages to demobilized and unemployed miners, and nationalization of mines.

The questions were fully discussed, and at the close of the conference, which was private, Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, stated that the miners had promised to lay the facts before the Cabinet and to give a reply, if possible, by the end of next week.

The executive committee decided to summon a national conference of the Miners' Federation, to be held in London on Feb. 12, to consider the government's reply, to decide upon any action which it might be necessary to take.

SHIPBUILDING MAY
SEEK COMPROMISE

General Strike in Seattle, Wash-
ington, Said to Rest With
Emergency Fleet Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SEATTLE, Washington—What attitude the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation may take, if requested to permit Seattle shipbuilders to make a compromise on the question of common laborers' wages, will have an important bearing on a general strike in all industries here, voted by referendum in support of the shipyard workers for some early date this month.

It is reported here that a telegram has been sent by the industrial relations committee, a civic organization headed by Judge George Donworth, to Charles Piez, informing him that settlement of the entire question rested on whether he would give his consent to a local rearrangement of the wages paid to common laborers. With such a compromise the employers, believe the unskilled labor, which makes up 85 per cent of the metal trades, would declare for resumption of work, and the strike would be broken. Confirmation of the telegram will not be given by either side to the controversy.

The statement of the vice-president of the Longshoremen's Union, demanding that it recall its strike action or stand the chance of losing its charter, was widely discussed among organized labor men, and is rapidly crystallizing sentiment in that organization, which has never been strong for a sympathetic strike, the referendum carrying by a narrow margin.

Union men employed in the gas plant have voted against the strike on the grounds of suffering that would follow. Dairywomen have arranged a plan for delivering milk for hospitals and infants. The city is endeavoring to maintain street lighting.



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LABOR IN FRANCE MAKES NEW MOVE

Important Change in Constitution of Labor Organization Has Been Made by New National Confederational Committee

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—For the first time in the history of the Confédération Générale du Travail, an assembly which takes the name of the National Confederational Committee and which makes possible the direct representation of the provincial federations on an executive in Paris, has met in the capital, and its first business has been an important alteration of the constitution of the organization. In view of the possibilities and the activities of the C. G. T. at the present time it is well that the position should be explained.

Last July the Congress gave a mandate to the committee of the C. G. T. to call a conference of the representatives of the national federations of trades and industry and of the departmental unions of the various syndicates. It was agreed at the time that this conference should go by the name of the Comité National Confederational and the task entrusted to it was at the same time important and in some respects delicate. The Congress charged this committee to effect certain modifications in the central organization of the labor syndicates of France which experience had proved to be necessary. A special committee was thereupon appointed to consider the matter and make proposals for the reform of the constitution, and this work was duly accomplished and a report submitted. The changes recommended came under three heads, the first being the substitution of a national committee for the confederal committee, the second the transformation of the confederal bureau, and the third an increase of the subscriptions.

According to the terms of the confederal constitution, which has been in force since the Montpellier Congress of 1902, the Council of Administration of the C. G. T., or the Confederal Committee, as it has been called, consists of delegates from the national federations and delegates from the departmental unions. The latter were substituted in 1912 at the Havre Congress by representatives of the Bourses du Travail. Up to the beginning of the war a full meeting of the committee was only held once every two months, but every month the representatives of the national federation met, forming thus the committee which was called the Section des Fédérations. In the same way the delegates of the departmental unions met every month and formed what has been known as the Section des Unions.

Now the fact is that experience has shown that if the federations of trades and industry can easily be represented on the committee, because they have their headquarters in Paris, it is not the same with the departmental unions, which, having regard to the frequency of the gatherings, can only be represented by a member living in Paris, and one who is therefore only to a small extent in touch with those whom he thus represents. Each of these sections, by the terms of the regulations which have hitherto been in force, names its secretary, that of the Section of the Fédérations taking the title of secretary-general. The secretary of the official sheet, *Voix du Peuple*, which has appeared in four-page form every week, but which in future is to be issued in the form of a monthly review, as well as the treasurer who was common to both sections, were nominated by the Confederal Committee representing both sections.

Since the beginning of the war, under the pressure of necessity, as the two sections no longer met separately a circumstance as to which there is no complaint, the Confederal Committee has held frequent plenary meetings, but, to be prepared for all contingencies, it had to constitute within itself an executive committee of five members, attached to the bureau which the war had to some extent disorganized. Now by the proposed modifications, plenary and regular meetings would be held in Paris every four months of direct representatives who, in general, are the secretaries of the national federations and departmental unions. This will be the Comité National Confederational.

This committee will nominate in the first place an administrative committee of thirty members and a committee of control consisting of ten members, and, secondly, all the members of the confederal bureau, consisting of a general secretary, three assistant secretaries and a treasurer. To this bureau, assisted when necessary by an extra staff, would be entrusted the execution of the decisions which the national committee will take at each of its meetings, and from time to time those of the administrative committee. The expenses of the meetings of this national committee will be charged to the confederal account, which means that this, if there were no other, is sufficient reason for increasing the confederal subscriptions.

Hitherto the subscriptions have been collected in two portions, one through the medium of the national federations, this being 10 francs per 1000 members per month, and the other through the departmental unions, being 7 francs per 1000 members per month. This system of dual contribution will be maintained because it is difficult to make any other arrangement in view of existing circumstances, but from Jan. 1, 1919, the subscription will be 20 francs per 1000 members per month in the case of both the federations and the depart-

mental unions, which will bring the total monthly subscription of each individual member to the modest sum of 4 centimes, instead of 17 centimes. Such in its general effect was the scheme brought before the first meeting of the national confederal committee at the Maison des Syndicats in the Rue de la Grange aux Belles. The national committee on this occasion opened its first sitting by addressing a sympathetic welcome to President Wilson, supporter of the peoples' peace, to the American people and to the American Federation of Labor. It demanded full and complete amnesty for all offenses of a political and military nature, and the restoration of liberty of meeting and of the press. It regretted that the government had thought fit to forbid the proposed demonstration by the Confédération Générale du Travail and the Socialist Party in honor of President Wilson, on the day of his arrival, a demonstration the object of which was to reiterate the desire of the working classes to see peace established on the basis of the liberty of peoples to control their own affairs. It energetically demanded the representation of the working classes of the belligerent countries at the Peace Conference, as well as syndicalist right in the case of all public servants.

At the subsequent sittings the question of the constitution was finally dealt with. Two propositions ultimately came up for consideration, one being that the Administrative Committee should be elected by the National Committee, while the former should appoint the Bureau, and the other that both the Administrative Committee and the Bureau should be elected by the National Committee. The latter, being the original proposition, was carried. There were some doubts as to the advisability of proceeding to the election of members of the new bodies at this juncture, a feeling of doubt waiting for three or four months so that the demobilization might have had its effect, but eventually it was determined to go through with the business at that meeting, questions being urgent and the necessity for full representation imperative.

M. Leon Jouhaux was elected general secretary, with M. Lapiere of the Union des Syndicats du Seine-et-Oise (100 votes), M. Dumoulin of the Miners (80 votes), M. Laurent of the Alimentation (75 votes), as assistant secretaries, and M. Calveyrac (110 votes), treasurer. The following were nominated members of the Administrative Committee: MM. Rautaud, Bidegaray, Bordères, Bourderon, Chanoin, Chassay, Caude, Delant, Dren, Dumenq, Dumou, Fenot, Guinchard, Lefevre, Luquet, Merheim, Perrot, Pichon, Puyjalon, Roland, Roux, Reard, Saint-Requier, Savoie, Simpinin, Mammale, Tenders, Thomasi, and Toussaint. The Committee of Control of six members was elected as follows: MM. Galice, Abriel, Légris, Perinaux, Ribier and Benet.

It was determined that the Bureau and the Administrative Committee should be renewed after the first congress, which would be held as soon as the demobilization was accomplished. Before separating, the meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the National Confederational Committee, adopting the minimum program of demands elaborated by the Confederal Committee, instructs the Administrative Committee and the Bureau of the C. G. T. to exercise every effort to bring about the rapid realization of the same. The Bureau was further instructed to take measures against certain "irresponsible organizations" to prevent them from interfering with the work of the C. G. T. and from infringing its title.

POLITICAL GROUPS IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The present Italian Parliament has already lasted beyond its allotted time and but for the war it would have come to an end ere this. As it is the elections are due in the first six months of the present year. The present Chamber, elected before the war with all the tremendous changes it has brought in Italy and elsewhere, and when Giolitti was exercising no small influence on its composition, has had to transform itself into a war Chamber as best it could, and many are the shiftings and the changes which have taken place among its political groups during its eventful existence. Of the two big combinations which existed in the Chamber a year ago the Parliamentarian Union has melted away till little but its Giolittian nucleus remains, and the specific name of the party is heard no more. The National Defense Group known as the "Fascio," formed in the dark days after Caporetto, has expressed its intention of carrying on its work after the war, but it is losing its members, especially those of the Left and Left Center and seems likely to be reduced to those who belong to the Right Center and with whom Salandra is especially connected.

The new party which made its first public appearance during the last session with an order of the day proposed by Fradeletto, an able and well-known Radical deputy, goes by the name of the Democratic Entente. The Constitutional Democrats have rallied to it almost to a man, and it counts among its members a number of those deputies of the Left who are not Giolittian in their sympathies. It has projects for post-war reconstruction and is likely to give steady support to Signor Orlando. The Radical Party which is led by Signor Pantano has assumed a rather independent line of late and does not seem to countenance its members becoming connected with other groups. There are rumors that Signor Ivanoe Bonomi, who held office under Boselli and is a Reformist Socialist may lead a group of Socialists of moderate views. The Official Socialist Party retains its aloof and distinctive attitude.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN REPORT

A Story of Sharp Attacks by British to Encircle Enemy, and of Strong Counter-Attacks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The recent dispatch of Lieut.-Gen. J. L. van Deventer, K. C. B., commander-in-chief, East Africa, covers the period of operations in East Africa from November, 1917 to Aug. 31, 1918. It is a continuous story of sharp attacks by the British with intent to encircle the enemy, and of silent and rapid withdrawals of the enemy to east, west, north or south, thus thwarting all efforts to surround him. General van Deventer did not have it all his own way in these attacks, for Colonel von Lettow Vorbeck, with his numbers rapidly dwindling away from various causes, yet found occasions, as at Nkombo on Nov. 25, 1917, Nhamcarra on July 1, 1918, and Namirru on July 23, 1918, to hit back vigorously and capture guns and munitions.

The story of the dispatch reminds one of a keenly contested game of chess with human beings as pawns, moves and counter moves, thought out by brilliant expeditors of the game, more and more desperate ruses and rapid rushes from square to square as freedom of movement is increasingly denied to the losing player.

In November, 1917, Colonel von Lettow Vorbeck's forces consisted of 320 Europeans, 2000 Askaris, 2 guns and 35 machine guns, and it must be admitted that he played a skillful and plucky game to the end. His resourcefulness, endurance, and command over his native levies was one of the most remarkable features of the war, and one would like to think he was not responsible for the cruelties practiced by his subordinates during the first years of the war.

By the end of November, 1917, the Germans were driven over the River Rovuma into Portuguese East Africa, where all subsequent fighting took place. This territory, in area as large as France, was as yet unmapped and the interior was unknown to Europeans. Roads were practically nonexistent, the tracks in some parts being mere tunnels in the bush, which in the wet season is more suitable for boats than motor or land transport. Further the bush was so dense in places that troops might easily march within a few miles of each other without gaining touch.

The native population, partly through fear and partly through bribery by vast amounts of booty shared with the Germans, arrayed themselves on the side of the enemy, whom they helped with food, guides, information, and in every possible way. The rainy season, which extended from the middle of December, 1917, to the end of April, 1918, greatly increased the difficulties of movement and obliged both sides to play a waiting game.

In February, 1918, the enemy had concentrated in the Molo-Mwala region and in the district along the Lurio River, where he was equally distant from the sea and Lake Nyasa, and could be supplied with food by the inhabitants. General van Deventer disposed his forces for an encircling movement and advanced against Molo in April and an engagement took place round Chirimba Hill. The enemy flank during a turning movement by the latter, and heavy losses were sustained by both sides. After two days' severe fighting the enemy managed to break away.

Several minor engagements took place from now onward and by May 22 the German forces were reduced to 240 Europeans, 1350 Askaris, one gun and 30 machine guns. He was also short of ammunition and supplies and had twice abandoned hospitals full of sick and wounded to be cared for by his enemies. Nothing daunted, he crossed the River Lurio on June 1, and holding his forces for six days with a small force moved with disconcerting rapidity on Alto Molocue and Ile and captured valuable supplies and stores which the Portuguese had not been able to remove. With these fresh supplies von Lettow bribed the native chiefs who led the British astray with false information whilst they kept the Germans fully informed of everything that was taking place.

On July 1 the Germans attacked the Portuguese western front and surprised and captured a garrison of 500 men and two Q. F. guns. They next attacked a small British post on the east, forcing the garrison into an angle of the River Licungo, where many of them were drowned.

Constant fighting took place from now onward, with varying success on both sides, but by the end of August von Lettow's forces were reduced to 170 Europeans and 900 Askaris. The distances covered were considerable. On one occasion the British covered 450 miles in 54 days, an average of over eight miles per day through dense bush country.

From the end of November General van Deventer had to contend with the constant reduction of his forces, owing to the exigencies of service in "other theaters of war." In short, every possible effort was made to consult Imperial interests.

General van Deventer's relations with the Portuguese, in whose territory he was campaigning, were excellent and were marked by the utmost cordiality.

was further increased to 138,731 in 1917. The figures show that there were substantial increases in all grades up to grade eight, but the biggest increase in attendance was recorded in grade one, the number of pupils entering in that grade being 5000 more than during the preceding year. In 1917 the percentage of enrollment was 62.4, as compared with 58.7 in 1916 and 55.3 in 1915. A total of 99 attendance officers have been enforcing the act, which, since it came into force up to Nov. 30, 1918, resulted in 1033 cases of irregular or non-attendance being investigated.

COORDINATION IN TRAINING WOMEN

British Report Shows That in Vocational Training There Is a Diffusion of Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the greater extent to which women may find employment in the future, a sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Miss A. Susan Lawrence, of the Women's Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction, has presented a report urging the necessity for coordination of the provision of vocational training for women.

They point out that whereas before the war provision for technical instruction was mainly in the hands of the Board of Education and the local education authorities, the war has brought about a great diffusion of control. The Ministry of Labor, for example, has powers for the training of unemployed. The Ministry of Munitions have provided women's training at approximately 70 training centers, seven of these being instructional factories and the remainder technical schools and institutes. The factories are controlled by the Ministry, but the schools are managed by the local education authorities, though the Ministry pay all expenses and the Board of Education give assistance and advice. The Ministry of Pensions has powers for the training of disabled men and pensionable widows. Trade instruction for disabled men is under the supervision of national and local technical advisory committees set up by the Ministry of Labor, and many appropriate schemes of training have been drawn up.

The training of pensioned widows, however, has been small in extent. It is estimated that their number within the next six months will amount to 100,000. Only 460 have applied for training. Sanction for this has been given in 204 cases, of which 27 were officers' widows. No communication has been made to the representatives of organized labor with regard either to the curriculum or to the remuneration during or after the training, though advice has been taken with regard to possible openings. Trade boards have important powers as to training, and certain steps have been taken also by the new Whitley councils and by the Central Committee on Women's Employment.

It will be seen, says the report, that the number of bodies interested in training, and the want of coordination between them, may lead to serious overlapping and waste of energy.

Before detailing steps to bring about coordination, the committee expresses the opinion that a woman who is induced to spend time to learn a trade in which there is no opening for her has suffered a serious wrong, and that it is necessary therefore that persons should be trained only for occupations in which an ascertained opening for their labor exists, and that the training should be strictly practical in character. It is necessary, therefore, that the national and local demand for trained persons for each occupation should be ascertained, and, further, that the training should be carried on under the closest possible cooperation with those actually engaged in the industry itself.

The committee considers the cooperation between the Board of Education and the local authorities associations of employers and employed and the Ministry of Labor is necessary. The actual training, so far as it is undertaken by public bodies, should be the function of the local education authorities acting either through private or aided institutions and under the control of the Board of Education. Two local or central authorities dealing with training for the same class of persons, and possibly for the same occupations, would inevitably lead to confusion. They consider that for each industry central and local advisory trade committees representing employers and employed should be formed to draw up an appropriate trade curriculum, to decide as to the rates of wages to be paid during and after the industrial course, to advise as to suitable openings in their industry, to recommend technical instructors for appointment, and so on. The Ministry of Labor should be charged with the duty of finding out the demand for trained persons in any particular occupation. The functions of the Central Committee for Women's Employment should be those of recommending and assisting individuals suitable for training. Neither they nor any other government department should provide instruction or institutes; such purely educational work should be carried on by those authorities already set up by Parliament for this purpose. The committee think that the money already expended by the Ministry of Munitions on training should be considered as educational endowment, and that the property and equipment should become the property of the appropriate local authority.

The committee draw attention to the fact that although their inquiry concerned women alone, the considerations which have determined their recommendations are applicable to both sexes, and they leave it to the Minister of Reconstruction to consider how far their recommendations might be applied generally.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IMPROVES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—That the School Attendance Act of the Province has had beneficial results was shown by the Premier, Mr. Martin, in a statement to the Saskatchewan Legislature. The total enrollment of all pupils increased from 113,279 in 1915 to 125,009 the following year, and this

MAGYAR CAMPAIGN AMONG THE ALLIES

Hungarian Politicians, Expert Linguists, Sent to Switzerland, Where Magyar Propaganda Is Spread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The European News Office of The Christian Science Monitor recently obtained from an authoritative Tzsch source some account of the extent and the methods of Magyar propaganda which, after having been the war by both before and during the war by a dexterity peculiarly its own, has shown unmistakable signs of even greater activity since the conclusion of the armistice.

Reports from Budapest, for instance, point to the organization of an extensive campaign of propaganda in allied and neutral countries, and talk of a large company of Magyar politicians, speaking French, English and Italian, who have already set out for Switzerland, where they propose to publish newspapers in all three languages for circulation among "all Entente statesmen, diplomats, deputies, senators, newspaper men, and Socialist leaders." As for the Magyar press in Hungary itself, it makes no secret of the goal aimed at. "In the three coming months," wrote the Pest Herald recently, "we have to concentrate all our efforts on the work abroad; no matter how much it costs, whether \$1,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000—it is worth it. Every article written in French, English, or Italian will save for us one square kilometer of Hungarian territory." It would be for an astute direction, the Magyar organ added, to circulate among Hungary's enemies matter prepared by the staff of writers selected, and it remarked that Magyar Socialists speaking foreign languages fluently must be sent into every foreign country side by side with Magyar statesmen like Andrássy and Apponyi, since these latter cannot be studied when propaganda abroad is at stake.

All these preparations, however, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor pointed out, are but a recrudescence and an amplification of a campaign which, as stated, has been long in progress, and which he was confidently able to affirm has been effectually discredited in the course of the war. Throughout the conduct of hostilities the Magyars have had active agents in Switzerland, and it is their persistence in supplying representatives of Entente papers with their concoctions that has finally led to their undoing. And in that undoing the Tzsch committees which were formed in London and Paris during the war played a leading part, for, with their first-hand knowledge of conditions in Central and Southeastern Europe, their members were able systematically to expose the fabrications emanating from Budapest, and at length to destroy once for all the legends carefully built up by the Magyars, in England especially, on the foundation of the Kossuth tradition.

The result is that well-informed Tzsch circles in this country are now satisfied that the Magyar can no longer trade in the West on his boasted possession of parliamentary institutions and an ancient constitution, for the profound ignorance of Hungarian conditions which rendered such boasting possible has given place to the knowledge that Magyar rule is as tyrannical and oligarchic as any to be found in Europe, and that oppression and the shameful manipulation of the suffrage robs not only the subject nationalities, but even the bulk of the Magyar people also of practically all political rights.

The Magyars themselves, however, are quite evidently still very far from realizing the actual state of affairs, and obviously remain unable to grasp the completeness of their exposure. Nor do they appear to realize the strength, for instance, of the new force to be accounted for in the shape of the Tzsch-Slovak Government, whose status in the new order of things is signified by the fact that its representative is to sit regularly at the Peace Conference, instead of being called in, as will occur in many cases, merely when matters affecting its own particular interests are under discussion.

Not only is this failure on the Magyar's part to comprehend the position illustrated by the launching of the new campaign of propaganda described, but it is further demonstrated by the persistence with which he still continues to angle in Western waters with a bait prepared specially during the war—the bait represented by Count Karolyi and his following. And yet this device, too, has now been effectively exposed thanks largely to the combined activities of Count Karolyi himself and the Magyar press.

The story is a very brief one. For the past two years in particular the world has heard much of Count Karolyi's democratic aspirations, of his fiery criticisms of Tisza and his confederates, and of his Ententeophile sentiments. Those, however, who knew something of Hungary pondered the fact that, although admittedly a moderate among them, Count Karolyi belonged emphatically to the Magyar ruling class, and that there had been nothing in his career calculated to disassociate him from that class. And now the riddle—if, indeed, it could ever have been called such—has been solved once and for all by the publication in the Magyar press itself of a memorandum on the military situation drawn up by M. Hazai, Hungarian Minister of National Defense, and submitted to the Hungarian Government in 1916. That memorandum begins by declaring that when the Dual Monarchy resolved to declare war on Serbia, it realized the step would probably provoke a European conflict, and that the war would therefore be an aggressive one on

Hungary's part. In deciding on this aggressive war, the memorandum proceeds, the fact was taken into account that England would intervene, and that Italy at best would remain neutral, and hence that "a rapid offensive was necessary" so that the war might be brought to a swift end. That rapid offensive, however, was not achieved, and M. Hazai, reviewing the whole military situation as it presented itself in January 1916, therefore advised his government that victory was now out of the question.

Now it was from the date of the submission of this memorandum that Count Karolyi began to be credited in the Magyar press with pronounced Ententeophile sentiments, and to make speeches, unmoiled, both inside and outside Parliament, inveighing against the authors of the war, and criticizing their policy. The explanation—as the Budapest papers now openly admit—is that, in common with the other Magyar leaders, he was acquainted with the verdict of the Hazai memorandum, and that, by arrangement with his fellow magistrates, he thereupon set about developing the line of action he has since made his own, with a view to securing that, in the hour of need, the Magyar oligarchy should be provided with a suitable intermediary between itself and the Allies. As to the claim subsequently put forward that Karolyi was opposed to the war from the first, it was really effectually discounted and disposed of in advance by Tisza himself, for that individual declared in open Parliament in July, 1916, that he had never taken any important steps in military or diplomatic matters without consulting the leaders of the Opposition, of whom Karolyi, as president of the Independence Party, was one.

Since the conclusion of the armistice Count Karolyi has developed his allotted rôle to the full, but The Christian Science Monitor informant is convinced that the ignorance of the Allies, upon which that rôle depended for its success, no longer exists, and that it is perfectly clear to all concerned that the new Hungarian Government, of which Count Karolyi has become the head, is simply bent on maintaining Magyar predominance as

before, and—with a complete failure to appreciate the changed situation—still aims at preserving what it is pleased to term Hungary's "territorial integrity," the maintenance of which would mean the denial of national unity to the Tzsch-Slovak and Rumanians, as well as to the Jugo-Slavs, since Hungary, as at present constituted, includes territories inhabited by all three peoples within its borders.

Even Oskar Jaszy, whose reputation as a convinced Democrat has persuaded some to regard his inclusion in the Karolyi Cabinet as a guarantee of that body's good faith, has lent himself, at his government's instructions, to the organizing in Slovakia of spurious "Slovak" councils which are intended to record their protests against the inclusion of the Slovaks in the Tzsch-Slovak state, and thus to provide material for submission to the Peace Conference in support of the Magyar claim to retain the Slovak provinces. The Magyar Government is also financing Slovak renegades for propaganda purposes among the Slovaks, who are, however, completely at one with their Tzsch brethren, and have had 40 representatives sitting in the Tzsch-Slovak National Assembly at Prague since the signing of the armistice.

The long-lived Magyar masquerade is, in fact, definitely and finally discredited, and the Magyars cannot escape the verdict passed by the allied peoples upon the Prussian Junkers, with whom they are identified by character and by choice.

TELEPHONE LINE EXTENSIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Construction of rural telephone lines is expected to be most extensive in Saskatchewan this year. According to estimates prepared by leading contractors, there will be at least 8,000 miles of new telephone extension undertaken, exclusive of long-distance extensions by the provincial government, at a cost of about \$2,500,000. It is said that ample funds are available and that with a freer labor supply, the only drawback will be a temporary shortage of poles.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Announce Their

32nd Annual

Mark-Down Sale

Beginning Today, Feb. 3

For many years an Annual Event, when a general Clearance is made throughout the store.

A few of the hundreds of splendid buying opportunities follow:

Women's Serge Suits, 25.00 to 35.00 qualities, for 15.00 and 12.50
Afternoon Dresses, 35.00 to 75.00 qualities, for 25.00 and 35.00
Navy and White Silk Pleated Skirts, 13.50 quality, for 7.50
Georgette and Straw Hats; quilt trimmed; 10.00 quality, for 3.50
Fine Turkish Rug, 6x4.4, 95.00 quality, for 55.00
Odd Nappies, 7.50 quality, per doz., 6.00
All Silk Jersey and Pure Dye Taffeta Petticoats, for 5.95
Raccoon Muffs, beautifully marked, 32.50 quality, for 26.50
Gowns and Envelope Chemises, special values, for 1.25
St. Gall Embroidered Swiss Muslin, 2.00 quality, for 59c
Good quality Satin Dresses, 17.50 quality, for 10.00
Puffs, down filled, 9.00 quality, for 7.50
Elvira Corsets, fancy brocade and satin, 5.00 quality, for 2.95
Misses' Georgette and Satin Dresses, 45.00 and 60.00 qualities, 35.00
Eiderdown Robes, variety of colors, 16.50 quality, for 7.50
Voile and Batiste Waists, 5.75 to 9.50 qualities, for 3.50, 3.95
Misses' Flannellette Pajamas, 2.00 quality, for 1.65
Shirvan Rug, 4.9x3.1, 35.00 quality, for 27.50
Chiffon Velvet Waists, 18.50 quality, for 15.75
Franco Corsets, straight-line models, 8.00 quality, for 4.95

104 Georgette Crepe Waists

white, flesh, navy and black.
Mostly odd pieces, one to five
six of a kind. Were 3.95 and
5.00.
Now 2.95 and 3.95

37 Silk Afternoon and Street Dresses

In this lot are crepe de
chine, satin, Georgette
crepe and velvet dresses.
Former prices, 25.00
and 29.50. All
priced

Azure Blue Dress Satin, 2.00 quality, for 2.00
Women's Natural Muskrat Coats, 225.00 quality, for 176.00
Drapery Velvet, old blue, 6.00 quality, for 4.50
Odd Wash Skirts, 5.95 quality, for 2.00
Girls' Chinchilla Cloth Coats, 29.50 quality, for 22.50
Natural Chambray and Doeskin Gloves, 2.00 quality, for 1.25
Sealed Dimity Bedspreads, 3.00 quality, for 2.60
Women's Collared Coats, 75.00 to 95.00 qualities, 55.00, 65.00
Girls' Fur Collared Coats, 20.00 quality, for 15.00
Fine White Batiste, 44 in. wide, 75c quality, for 39c yard
Misses' Velour Suits, 39.50 quality, for 29.50
Guenies Rug (as is), 12.50 quality, for 6.95
Yekon Wolf Muffs, 45.00 quality, for 40.00
Silk Slip-over Sweaters, 20.00 quality, for 14.50
Chiffon and Abatross Waists, special for 5.00 and 5.75
Misses' Taffeta and Georgette Dresses, 25.00 quality, for 20.00
Sheffield Plate Bon Bon Dishies, 4.75 quality, for 3.00
Velours Coats, 37.50 to 45.00 qualities, for 25.00 and 35.00
Women's Semi-tailored Suits, 45.00 to 58.00 qualities, for 35.00
Lace Jackets, hand made, 15.00 to 45.00 qualities, for 8.50 to 25.00
Men's Raccoon Coat, 56 in. long, 300.00 quality, for 255.00
Women's Coats, 29.50 to 45.00 qualities, for 22.50 and 35.00
Men's Lined Mocha Gloves, 4.50 quality, for 3.00
Kenshaka Fox Scarfs, 95.00 quality, for 80.00
Children's Squirrels, Locke Sets, 7.50 quality, for 3.95
Women's Poirat Twill Suits, 45.00 quality, for 35.00

AT THE SAME TIME THE ANNUAL

Sale of Housekeeping Linens

Finer quality Satin Damask Tablecloths from McCrum, WATSON & MERCER, BELFAST, IRELAND, and other excellent table linens, all at

Special Prices

Also Madeira Embroidered Doilies and Centrepieces, Sets, etc.,
Lace Trimmed Pieces, Linen and Turkish Towels, Sheets and
Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Bed Sets, Blankets, Puffs, etc.

PRESIDENT WILSON AS GUEST OF PARIS

Welcome Accorded Him Reg-
istered Sympathy, Enthusiasm,
Admiration and Gratitude for
American Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—President Wilson's welcome in Paris by the French has by no means been outlived, in spite of the time which has now elapsed since he first emerged from the little Bois de Boulogne railway station and proceeded to take up his quarters at the Palais Murat, as his official mansion hard by the bijou Parc Monceau is called. True, there have been two memorable breaks in his stay: once when he went to England and again when he proceeded to Rome. But on the occasion of each return, the President has been made to feel how popular he is with Parisians. Paris is always seen at its best when guests are within its gates, and Mrs. Wilson's welcome, as far as President Wilson is concerned, is that "Lutetia" has taken the distinguished American completely unto herself.

It is already possible to look retrospectively at the events associated with Mr. Wilson's arrival and to gauge it more or less from the point of view of its place in history. Compared with it the periodical arrival of kings and prominent statesmen on visits of courtesy pale into insignificance. The coming of Mr. Wilson on the other hand is seen to be an event which will occupy a place in the pages of the historians of the great reconstruction period of the world when the other international happenings have sunk into their rightful places in the background. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of such an occasion or to accord it too much publicity.

"No one knows what the noise of the world would lose if Paris one day became hushed," cried Victor Hugo, in his famous ode to the Arc de Triomphe. And these words took on a particular significance for any one listening to the immense and ceaseless clamor which seemed to echo and reecho against the vault of France, as President and Mrs. Wilson arrived at the Bois de Boulogne station. Truly, "the noise of the world" would have lost an incomparable note had it not registered that message of sympathy, enthusiasm and admiration with which the people of Paris voiced their eternal gratitude for American intervention in the world war.

As early as 8 a. m. the neighborhood of the usually quiet little station of the Bois de Boulogne presented a scene of unwonted animation. A battalion of the twenty-seventh regiment of chasseurs, commanded by a very young lieutenant-colonel and by still younger captains—real poliss—passed with the rapid ease which is one of their characteristics, bearing the glorious tatters of their flag, at the sight of which every man present bared his head. The crowd massed itself in the neighborhood of the station and was with difficulty prevented by these same "chasseurs" from invading the reserved space. . . . Delegations, composed of candidates of the most important French schools, such as the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole Normale, were specially noticeable with their military caps with bands of the school colors.

There was also an important company of boy scouts, and whole regiments of American soldiers effectively proved that the "Yanks had come." Many Y. M. C. A. workers and American Red Cross nurses, their arms filled to overflowing with red roses, formed a picturesque group, whilst near the Porte Dauphine between a mass of allied flags, a group of spahis, majestically draped in their gorgeous red mantles called to mind some of Gerome's or Fromentin's exotic scenes. The band of the Garde Républicaine was posted on the platform with the guard of honor bearing their flag, whilst a delegation of American officers lined the passage down which the official procession was to pass. Whilst impatiently awaiting the "champion of liberty," the crowd watched with interest the different personalities who successively alighted from diverse vehicles. The presidents of the French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies were amongst the first to arrive, followed by the Ministers of Justice, Finance and Labor, and the Prefect of the Department of the Seine. Then M. Clemenceau appeared, and was as usual the object of an indescribable ovation of affectionate enthusiasm. The Tiger seemed radiant, and acknowledged the welcome with his usual "bonhomie."

The sound of bugles announced the arrival of President and Madame Poincaré and a few minutes later the official train steamed slowly into the station. Trumpets and drums sounded vigorously, and "The Star-Spangled Banner," a new familiar tune, was played by the French band, whilst the guns thunderously announced to the people of Paris that their guest had arrived.

President Wilson, wearing a silk hat and frock coat, was the first to alight from the train. He exchanged a cordial handshake with M. Poincaré and presented to him Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, and Mr. Lansing. M. Poincaré, in his turn, presented Mme. Poincaré to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and also M. Clemenceau, whom the President of the United States greeted particularly warmly. Then the Presidents of the two greatest democracies of the world, followed by the various prominent personages of their suites, gained the reception hall where a young Alsacienne in her finest costume presented a magnificent bouquet to Mrs. Wilson. The two Presidents took their places alone in the first carriage, whilst in the second

were Mrs. Wilson, Mme. Poincaré, Miss Wilson and Mme. Jusserand, wife of the distinguished Ambassador of France to Washington. Mr. William Sharp, Ambassador of the United States at Paris, M. Georges Clemenceau, General Dugage, and General Mordacq occupied the third carriage, and Mr. Lansing, M. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Blin, Mr. Henry White, General Pershing, and M. Jusserand followed. As the procession passed down the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, flowers were showered along the route, whilst frantic cheers welcomed the President and reechoed ceaselessly whilst the cavalcade passed. At the Arc de Triomphe, a platoon of American soldiers rendered military honors, and an American band commenced to play. All the houses in the Champs Elysées were decorated with a profusion of flags which fluttered gayly in the breeze; the windows were black with people waving tiny flags and shouting as lustily as they could. The guns taken from the enemy lined the magnificent avenue on either side, and surely no decoration could be so expressive as that interminable file of deadly weapons, rendered powerless by the Allies' victory, and which now render mute homage to the representatives of that very democracy which they were created to combat and annihilate.

The Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction was very picturesquely decorated. Garlands of oak leaves and pine branches hung in graceful festoons, whilst great bunches of mistletoe were placed in the windows. The steps of the Chamber of Deputies were black with a privileged crowd, who, however, expressed its sentiments with the same energy as the rest of the population. The Concorde Bridge was guarded by a detachment of the ninety-sixth regiment of infantry, and by a group of English Tommies, who, by sheer British determination, succeeded in obtaining admittance, and as President Wilson passed uttered frantic cheers, vigorously waving small Union Jacks and banners on which was written: "British. Your Allies of 1914-1918." And the sincere, loyal enthusiasm, so essentially British, of the first allies of France, for the representative of the last great nation to join in the war, possessed a fine symbolism which cannot fail to have deeply impressed all present.

The Place de la Concorde presented an almost indescribable spectacle. The picturesqueness of the scene was intensified by the long, sinister, grey muzzles of the German guns which formed convenient pedestals for the wildly enthusiastic clusters of humanity hanging on them. Every statue, every railing, the very tanks themselves had disappeared under a surging wave of humanity. Perched on the head of the statue of Strasbourg, a small girl, in Alsatian costume, blew kisses to President Wilson as he passed, and that youthful figure, dominating the surging mass of humanity at her feet, seemed the very personification of the future France. The decorations in the Rue Royale were noticeable. A large inscription bearing the words: "Vive Wilson" hung at the entry, whilst American and French flags covered the houses from garret to cellar. The peristyle of the Madeleine church, was black with people who took up in their turn the cheers floating up the Rue Royale. At the junction of the Boulevard Malesherbes and Boulevard Haussmann a Moroccan "nouba" played plaintive, wild airs of the "bled," thus adding a picturesque note to that corner of Paris. In the Avenue de Messine the trees were literally bent under the weight of the curious sightseers who besieged them, and the house of André Tardieu, the High Commissioner of Franco-American Affairs, was beautifully decorated with the magnificent silk flag with golden fringes which was presented to him during his stay in America.

In the Rue de Monceau, the ninth regiment of zouaves, known for their intrepidity, lined the street down to the Hôtel Murat, which Prince Murat placed at the disposal of President and Mrs. Wilson during their stay in France. There they were welcomed by the Mayor of the eighth arrondissement and by Prince Murat, and, after exchanging a few more words with President Poincaré, President and Mrs. Wilson disappeared into their temporary home, whilst M. Poincaré and the French officials also went their way.

At 12:30 o'clock, the President and Mrs. Wilson were expected at the Palace of the Elysée where they were to lunch with M. and Mme. Poincaré. More than 200 guests, amongst them all the members of the government, and the Marshals of France, took their places at the great horseshoe table, decorated with red and white roses and Parma violets. The two Presidents sat side by side, President Wilson being on the left of Mme. Poincaré and President Poincaré on the right of Mrs. Wilson, next to whom was seated M. Emile Loubet. The speeches made on this occasion have already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

At 2:30 o'clock, President and Mrs. Wilson took leave of their hosts and returned to the Rue de Monceau. Shortly after this Mrs. Wilson set out for a long drive in Paris with Miss Wilson and Mrs. Lansing, whilst President Wilson, as already reported, received a delegation of the French Socialist Party, including MM. Albert Thomas, Longuet, Renaudel, etc. In the evening the President and Mrs. Wilson received a few guests at dinner, and they could no doubt hear the low rumbling of the vox populi still expressing its satisfaction in all quarters of the city with shouts, cries, cheers, whistles, and with the "Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Late into the night a compact crowd, which was especially dense before the illuminated portraits of President Wilson, which decorated the boulevards, continued slowly to circulate, whilst in all the theaters the American and French national anthems provoked thunders of applause.

TRADE MISSION TO VISIT EUROPE

Myron T. Herrick at Head of
Cleveland Plan to Cooperate
in Project for Mutual Benefit
in Restoration Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants Board of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is completing arrangements whereby a commission of friendship, consisting of members of that organization, of which Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador, is honorary chairman, and A. E. Brown, vice-president of the Carey Company, is active chairman, will proceed to Great Britain, France, and Belgium for the purpose of establishing such mutual commercial relations as will aid in financing their local public loans, and provide them with such material and machinery for their rehabilitation as can be produced by the manufacturers of this country.

It is the present intention of the commission to leave the United States in one of the White Star steamers about the middle of February. The itinerary is to include a six weeks' program, of which time 10 days will be devoted to a stop in London, 10 days in Paris, and three days at a city in Holland. The purpose is to make these the official locations for the time specified, and also to allow members of the party to visit such other cities in the countries named as they may desire during the period mentioned.

This mission is being undertaken under the direction of Mr. Herrick, with the active assistance of Mr. Brown, only after the most thorough understanding with the Departments of State and Commerce at Washington, which will visit the credentials of the members of the party and give them the full cooperation of American commercial agents and consuls in the countries named.

The personnel of the Cleveland commission of friendship will also be strictly scrutinized here by the members of the Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants Board, and limited to representative Cleveland business men, who must be first members of the Chamber of Commerce, then purchasers of the goods which the people of the countries visited have to sell, or of the public credits which they may have to market, or they must have goods to offer which, under existing conditions, are particularly needed.

Mr. Brown said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently:

"There are many things which the people of France and Belgium, especially, as well as England, will require for their rehabilitation, but every idea of any exploitation of these people on the part of the members of this organization must be cast aside, for if we cannot give as well as receive benefits, we had better stay at home. These countries need goods, but they also need credits, and it is the understanding, we are informed, that the various departments of France are to issue some form of local bond for rehabilitation purposes. These bonds are to be disposed of, and it will be our duty to aid in the disposition. To that extent, at least, we believe, we can be helpful."

"France and Belgium are both greatly in need of machinery, for textile and agricultural purposes. Something like 80 or 90 per cent, I understand, of the beet sugar plants in France were entirely wiped out. They not only need machinery, but they need seeds with which to plant sugar beets if that industry is to be reestablished as it should be. We believe we can be of great mutual aid, both in helping to finance these local departments of France, and supplying them with materials, and, of course, there are many merchants in Cleveland who want to rehabilitate their own stocks of French, English and Belgian goods. They will want the opportunity to meet these people personally, and we are going with the thought of mutual cooperation uppermost."

BARRING OF FORMER KAISER'S SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California—Should a resolution introduced in the California Assembly be adopted, Congress will be memorialized on the subject of immigration, with the request that the national bars be permanently raised against any German who served in the former Kaiser's army. Atrocities practiced by German soldiers, especially against members of the Canadian forces, are quoted in support of this resolution.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH WEST INDIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The intensified attention that is being paid to developing the resources of the British West Indies, and as a means to that end, to extend and improve the steamship communications between the islands themselves and between the islands and Great Britain and Canada, is more and more noteworthy.

There are movements on foot also which reflect the growing favor in the West Indies toward a federation of the islands. One of these is a proposal, endorsed by the Jamaica Union of Teachers (a body already in affiliation with the Teachers National Union of Great Britain) to take steps to form a British West Indian union of teachers.

Regarding improved inter-island

communication, the committee now at work by authority of the Colonial Office is inquiring not only into the possibilities of steamship communication, but is to cover exhaustively the question of what is immediately or ultimately possible in cable, wireless and air communication. Two proposals are that there should be, first, a steamer service running from British Guiana to England, via Trinidad, Barbados, Halifax or St. John's in Canada. The second is that Jamaica and the Bahamas should, in like manner, be linked with Canada, the line having connection at its southern end at Panama.

It is announced that the Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K. C. M. G., will shortly visit London and that one part of his mission will be to push on a development loan for Jamaica.

CLOCKS TO BE SET FORWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In accordance with the provisions of the Daylight Saving Act, signed by President Wilson on March 19, 1918, under which it is ordered that "at 2 o'clock ante meridiem of the last Sunday in March of each year, the standard time of each zone shall be advanced an hour," the clocks throughout the United States will be set forward one hour on Sunday, March 30, next.

JAMAICA SEEKING FOOD CONTROL

Definite Steps Being Taken to
Regulate Prices and to In-
crease the Island's Supplies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The question of the high prices being charged here for foodstuffs, and the possibility of there being a shortage of supplies, are engaging attention. A food controller has been appointed since the war ended, and his powers are being extended in response to public opinion. He has issued an order which, for the first time, is leveled at the wholesale dealers as well as at the retail men, and he has also directed that another census should be taken at once to show the number of horned and small stock in the island. This will reveal the stock available for use; and the present restrictions on the number of stock allowed to be butchered in each parish will be increased or diminished accordingly. It takes about 20,000 head of cattle to meet the normal demand of the island. At present the retail price of beef is fixed by regulation at 7½d. (15 cents) a pound. There is some visible reluctance of the pen-

keepers to sell to the butchers at a wholesale price which will allow of this retail rate being profitable to the latter, and it is also reported that the cattle owners are planning a combine to force the price up.

The ground provisions, such as yams, sweet potatoes, plantains and coconuts, which largely stock the local markets, far from showing any tendency to decline from the high prices which ruled during the war, show some tendency to go still higher. The Food Controller has issued an order that in future these must be sold by weight instead of by the bundle, but he has not yet fixed a rate per pound.

The island has been short of imported flour, though just at present the arrival of some 2000 bags has relieved this situation. Meanwhile, pretty well all over the island, the cultivation of food crops is being extended. This is specially notable in corn.

The war restrictions that held down the exports of the island are being gradually removed.

MILEAGE BOOKS TO COST \$97.20

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mileage script books good for 3000 miles, costing \$90, with \$7.20 additional for war tax, will be placed on sale on Feb. 10. They will be good on all government-controlled railroads, and terms will be the same as those of \$30 and \$15 books now on sale.

DRUGGIST PROPOSES DRY LAW AMENDMENT

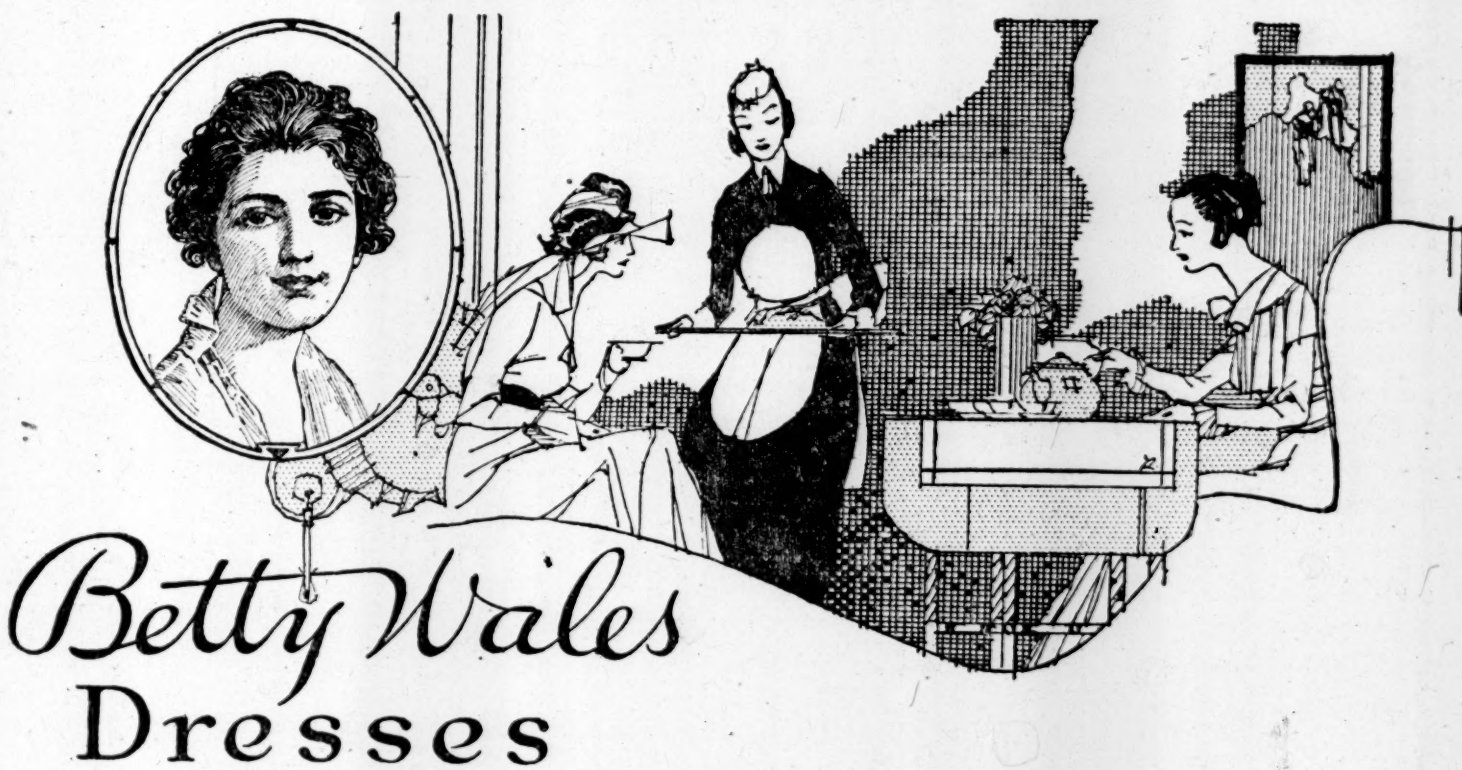
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—Percy Dobbs, a druggist of Whitefish, Montana, has introduced a bill in the Legislature to permit the sale, manufacture, etc., of drugs, flavoring extracts, etc., containing alcoholic content, which are at present prohibited by the Montana Prohibition Law. While the bill is under the guise of relief for grocers, druggists, etc., it would make possible evasion of the bone dry law, and it will be fought vigorously. The Anti-Saloon League has prepared for introduction a bill eliminating objectionable features of the present dry law. There is no likelihood that any legislation reversing or retarding prohibition in Montana will be passed.

WISCONSIN FOR WORLD LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Wisconsin stands behind President Wilson's plan for a League of Nations. The Assembly concurred in the Senate resolution in favor of a world peace league, after voting down Socialist and other resolutions meant to change the meaning of the indorsement.



Betty Wales Dresses

"The Hour Before You Start Shopping"

A LITTLE while before leaving the house to go and look at some dresses, your imagination tells you what you want—if you only knew where to find it.

You should find just the type of dress, just the quiet elegance, the low-voiced style and becoming lines, you had pictured in your mind at home, at the store that sells Betty Wales Dresses in your city. There is *only one* store in any city that sells them.

In Betty Wales' busy fashion studio in New York, she puts style, workmanship, and good material in every fold.

It may be the collar or an unexpected note of color somewhere, but about each Betty Wales Dress is some touch which makes it distinctive, some little note of charm that makes the Betty Wales Dress you buy even a little more pleasing than the one you had imagined.

The Betty Wales dealer in your town is showing all the new models. If you do not know which merchant this is, we will gladly tell you the name of the Betty Wales dealer there.

The new Betty Wales Style Portfolio is ready. It is quite worth sending for. A post card request will do. With it we send dealer's name.

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PACKER PUBLICITY IS FAR-REACHING

Means Afforded by Congressional Inquiry for Spreading Propaganda Supplements Vast Organization Always Utilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Without perhaps, knowing it, the American public is today witnessing at Washington, in the course of the meat-packer hearings, the functioning of perhaps the most efficient publicity machine that big business has built up for its own protection in this country, said an observer of the American meat-packing industry here on Friday. The cost of this propaganda work, he added, has begun to attract attention, and to lead to inquiries as to why it should not be discontinued and that much taken off the cost of foodstuffs the packers handle. In its last analysis, the public has to pay the cost of this packer propaganda, continued the speaker. The purpose of the packers' publicity methods and campaigns is to manipulate public opinion in accordance with their desires. So the public has the delightful experience of paying for being persuaded to let the packers do what they want to.

Further discussing the packers' propaganda machinery, the packing-house observer continued as follows: "It may, first of all, be of interest to note how the packers have adapted themselves to the public thought. Up to a few years ago there was no such demand as there is today on the part of the people for information and the facts, and great corporations were allowed to conduct their affairs largely as of their own concern alone. In those days the packers paid little attention to the public or the press. Lately has dawned the era of publicity, it may be called, characterized by the demand for abolition of secret diplomacy, by the opening up of the Peace Conference, and by the German propaganda in the war. Being keen observers of the times, the packers sensed the new era and began employing publicity men, gradually changing their policy of secrecy until they have today swung to the other extreme. The public's insistence on the facts, so it appears to various observers, they are seeking to turn to their own advantage, by supplying their own view of the facts. They are trying, so many in touch with the situation feel, to reverse a beneficial public demand for publicity, into propaganda for their own purposes."

"The most remarkable thing about this change of policy on publicity is the rapidity with which it has come about. It has taken place, according to packers themselves, within the period of the world war."

"Packers do things on a big scale; they have energy and great funds at their disposal. The means they have adopted for carrying through their wholesale attempt to influence public opinion their way are numerous and extensive. The most conspicuous factor in the packers' publicity machine," continued the observer of the industry, "is, of course, the newspaper advertising they have done for several years, and are now doing. They have addressed themselves in the columns of the press to the population of the cities, and that line of attack has been further diversified in three ways. They have, in separate and distinct campaigns, argued profits, economies of the business, and local pride in the industry where it centered. The farm papers have carried a special propaganda aimed at the producer."

"Each of the leading packers gets out a yearbook, and one of them, making the yearbook a summary of packer argument, has advertised it extensively in the newspapers and farm papers. This same packer concern has also prepared its annual balance sheet in such a way as to make it not simply an annual financial report, but also a neat little document for propaganda circulation. This same company has even had inserted in a local handbook of securities, prominently among financial statistics regarding its assets, etc., its figures on profit per head of cattle."

"Pamphlets were gotten out by one of the great packers replying to the Federal Trade Commission's charges of profiteering, and later to the commission's first report on the packing industry, issued last summer. The commission let itself be led into replying to the packers' argument, and the company came back with a rejoinder. These were put up in neat pamphlet form and distributed."

"The press carried reports of the Federal Trade Commission's various reports, but as for the reports themselves, it is interesting to note, the commission does not seem to have had them in any quantity to supply. This observer wrote to the commission for a copy of one report, and got no answer at all. He later wrote to a United States senator for a copy of another report, and received it, with the information that owing to the 'very limited number published, only one copy of the report was allotted to each senator,' but he had 'succeeded in obtaining an extra copy.'"

Another interesting phase of the packer publicity work, which the investigating committees are not in a position to note, is the telegraphing, prepaid, by one of the packers, of news items to various newspapers. For instance, while the packer hearings have been going on in Washington, every few days dispatches have been received at certain newspaper offices signed by this company, setting out, among other things, statements by Mr. Armour, Mr. Swift and Mr. Morris, who are persons not associated with the company sending the telegrams. This prepaid telegraph

service, like the newspaper and farm-journal advertising, is, of course, expensive.

Letters have also been sent to the press by one of the publicity bureaus, containing stories giving packers' explanations of high prices and their profits, with the invitation to print the "enclosed article, gratis."

Current periodicals have also published articles by packers, which in some instances amounted to not a great deal more than propaganda, put up in readable style. Names of heads of the industry, known throughout the country, were sometimes attached to the articles as their authors, thereby carrying the story, when as a matter of fact, these men, while they may have, and probably did, look over the articles their names were attached to, never wrote certain of them. Some of such articles were subsequently put up in neat book form with an attractive title.

Statements supplied to national press associations by packers at the time of the Henry hearings, in which they proposed to speak regarding testimony at these Federal Trade Commission sessions, were spoken of by Levy Mayer of Chicago, counsel for Armour & Co., at the Washington hearings last week.

"These," continued the observer already referred to, "are perhaps not all of the means which the packers use for publicity, but they are interesting, and showing the energy, coupled with the supply of funds, which packers have adopted to influence American opinion."

"Their organization for carrying on this work contains, as it might be supposed, some experts in publicity. It includes men of experience on small and large city papers, a former university professor, and others skilled in the handling of regular advertising."

Levy Mayer, counsel for Armour & Co., who participated in the Washington hearings last week, is perhaps one of the most astute hands at dealing with public opinion in this country. He has had a long familiarity with the newspaper business. He was counsel for The Chicago Herald until its sale to the Hearst interests. It was Mr. Mayer who is given credit for engineering the protest of state councils of defense against coal prices in 1917 which led to President Wilson's establishment of prices, and later the creation of the Fuel Administration.

"Each of the two leading companies maintains a publicity bureau. One of them calls it by that name. From the other, some of the publicity work, at least, is done under the more euphonious title of the 'commercial research department.' Part of the duties of this branch of the packing house appears to be checking up on articles in the newspapers or for papers which are objectionable to the companies. Letters replying to criticisms are sent at times to farm papers and to the city press. Sometimes, when it is convenient, a representative of the publicity bureau of the 'commercial research department' may call in person at the offices of the writer of a criticism; and it has occurred that a packer representative has, on special occasion, taken a long trip to argue the injustice of some editorial treatment of the packing-house situation."

"One of the most significant and important things about the packer advertising is the evident interest which has been shown at times of a desire to influence editorial opinion. Some packers have, it would seem, sometimes failed to draw the distinction between advertising and news. The importance of this may be vast. If a great corporation could, on a big scale, influence the news by payment of money for advertising space, then what advantage has a public necessarily dependent on the press for its facts? Regardless of whether this has ever been accomplished with any paper, some packers have at times, apparently, tried to get at news writers through the advertising departments of their papers. Also some letters were read before the Federal Trade Commission in Chicago during the Henry inquiry that indicated an unusual interest in the news on the part of an advertising agency handling one packing concern's account."

"With their publicity talent and their money, the packers have been working on the public thought for months. The hearings at Washington, where the packers went en masse, mark a climax in their publicity work. They had prepared the ground, and when they launched what appears to various students of the situation as a culminating propaganda attack, they got the Federal Trade Commission on the defensive. The packers were being made a subject of regulatory legislation, themselves on the defense, but through their propaganda work they succeeded in lifting themselves in the public thought to an equal footing beside a government body, and even went to the point of reporting contemplated legislation they would themselves suggest."

"Incidentally, and for the sake of making everything clear, packers' publicity men work separately, though at times conferring, and most of the publicity work has been done through Swift and Armour, with Wilson coming in mostly with the prepaid telegrams. Aside from the hearings, Morris and Cudahy do not appear to have figured extensively."

"Taking it all in all," concluded the observer, "this is undoubtedly the most remarkable propaganda campaign ever undertaken by great private corporations anywhere. Its outcome may well be watched with interest, the public remembering, meantime, that the subject is technical and that many statements still have to be weighed."

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The clerk of the United States District Court has been notified that passport restrictions to Cuba have been removed by the State Department, which, however, also announces that passports are not to be issued, except in extremely urgent cases, to women having husbands or sons in service overseas.

DISCRIMINATION IN ARMY IS CHARGED

Debate in United States House Discloses Alleged Domination of National Army and Guard Officers by Regular Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, several members indulged in severe criticism of the attitude of high officers in the American Expeditionary Force toward officers and men of the national army and the national guard. Representative James R. Mann made a further assault upon the War Department for failure to pay the soldiers promptly and to guard their dependent relatives.

Representative James A. Gallivan, Democrat, from Massachusetts, presented a large number of letters received by him from national guard officers reciting alleged acts of injustice done to them by regular army officers. These letters accused high officers of deliberately sending reserve and national guard organizations into danger, while the high officers themselves remained in safe positions, and that the Pershing staff abroad was under the control of the "Leavenworth clique," which exercises greater autocratic powers than were ever exerted by the War. On this point the official record of the proceedings discloses the following, the question under consideration being the pension bill.

Mr. Gallivan—I will refer to a distinguished brigadier-general from my city who had fought longer than any brigadier-general in the infantry line. Listen to this: He was on the front line until Nov. 6, and a division commander, who was appointed to succeed the gallant General Edwards, removed him on the 6th of November. Remember, on the 6th of November. And although he had fought with his brigade from away last February until November, the reason assigned was that he was not aggressive enough in attack. He had been attacking, and had gained a farther advance in the enemy's line than any other brigade commander in infantry. And in his brigade is the one regiment of the entire American expeditionary force which was cited as a regiment and the colors decorated.

Representative Decker of Missouri asked whether the influence against the brigadier-general was directed by West Pointers. Mr. Gallivan replied: "Not altogether; and while some people got the impression the other day that I was attacking West Point, I was not. There are many good things about West Point, although I heard a distinguished brigadier-general, in an address at the Harvard Club at Washington the other night, advise a change in the curriculum at West Point. He went on to say that it must not, for the shadow of a moment, be believed that the officers, or that military science, had won this war. He told us what we all want to believe, that it was the spirit of the men—the spirit of the men—and he advised his fellow officers in the regular line to cultivate the men whom they have met in the commissioned personnel of the national army in the last year or 15 months. General Ansell, of the Judge Advocate-General's office, one of the most brainy men in the whole army, made that suggestion."

Mr. Decker asked whether General Pershing was responsible for unjust demotions, and Mr. Gallivan said:

"I want to say, parenthetically, that I was asked to what I attributed it, whether it was to West Point jealousy, and I say no; and also, when my friend from Missouri brings up the name of General Pershing, I say no. I am assured on the highest authority that these unjust and unfair actions are credited to the so-called 'Leavenworth clique,' and there are men from West Point who are not in the 'Leavenworth clique.'"

Mr. Hamilton of Michigan asked: "How does the 'Leavenworth clique' exert its influence on the War Department? Tell us that—and who is the 'Leavenworth clique?'"

Mr. Gallivan answered: "I suppose my friend, who has been in Congress longer than I, knows that we have certain army schools at Leavenworth, a sort of post-graduate schools, and these men who come out of Leavenworth have become closely banded together. Whether General Pershing is the head, front and center of the 'Leavenworth clique' I cannot say to my friend from Missouri, but it is well known that the controlling influence in his staff were members of the 'Leavenworth clique,' and I can assure my friend that, unless I am being led astray, men, even in the regular line, if given proper protection, will, when Congress investigates this entire situation, take the stand and under oath testify to the power and the influence and the unfairness of the 'Leavenworth clique.'"

Mr. Gallivan had printed in the Record a large number of letters from officers and men complaining of unjust discrimination against them because they were not regulars. In one letter from 40 wounded national guard officers appears the following:

"When General Wood visited our front he was treated more like a German spy than an officer of the United States. We have the word of several colonels that knew him well for this. He was hurried through his visit and ordered back home without allowing him to visit the Italian front or returning through England, as he was invited to do by Mr. Lloyd George. General Wood was the idol of the army, officers and men alike, was one of our most efficient officers, yet he was kept in a corner here at home. Who did it?"

"You are absolutely right as to the high commands. God bless you for it; it is all we can say. The S. O. S. was full of regulars and the front lines

were manned by reserve officers as far as the fighting units went, and by the national guard. This also applies to the regular medical corps, engineers, infantry—in fact, to any branch of the service."

"This became so plain, and the guard and reserves were doing so well, making such a good name for themselves, and the casualty list was showing up so much at home against them that what did they do? They did this: At the first of the war they (the regulars) were very jealous of the insignia 'U. S.' and the title 'U. S. officer,' in distinguishing them from reserve officers or national guard officers. But when they saw that all the honor of the war was going to be with the reserves and guard, they had an order passed making all of us 'U. S.' Do you see it? We did, we assure you. And as you said, when it was all over but the shouting our officers were replaced by G. H. Q. pets from the regular service."

ORDER RESTORES SHIPS TO DUTCH

Emergencies Caused by the War Under Which They Were Taken Over Declared to Have Passed—Were Used in Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The long-drawn-out negotiations with Holland in regard to shipping, which began soon after this country entered the war, have been terminated by the return of all Dutch ships now in the service of the United States to Holland, it is announced by the War Trade Board, after consultation with the United States Shipping Board.

It has been decided that the necessities occasioned by the emergencies of war having passed, there is no need of this extra tonnage, and it is desired to return ships and trade to normal channels and conditions as rapidly as possible.

The embargo authorized by the President's proclamation in July, 1917, tied up in our ports more than 80 ships loaded with embargoed cargoes, or for which bunker licenses could not be obtained. It was not until January, 1918, that a provisional agreement was reported between representatives of Holland and the United States, meeting in London for a temporary release of Dutch tonnage in United States ports. Under this agreement, Holland chartered ships to the United States for 90 days, to be used outside the submarine zone only. A portion of this tonnage was to be used in Swiss service and for Belgian relief, and, for each ship in the service of Belgian relief, a similar ship was to be sent from Holland to our ports.

This agreement, however, was not promptly carried out by the Dutch Government, which, under German pressure, was prevented from sending back ships to replace those in the Belgian relief service. The associated governments, therefore, came to the decision, in March, that they would have the free use of Dutch ships in United States ports, and the President issued a proclamation requesting them. In pursuance of this proclamation, 87 Dutch ships with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 539,000 tons were taken possession of to be operated by the Shipping Board and the Navy Department of the United States. The Dutch owners were paid liberal rates, and it was agreed that ships lost by the action of the enemy would be replaced in kind or paid for in money, whichever the Dutch chose. The arrangement has not been unfavorable to Dutch interests.

Y. M. C. A. DRIVE IN BOSTON NETS \$91,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The campaign for a fund of \$147,000 for the work of the Boston Y. M. C. A. has netted \$91,000, according to the official returns announced.

"The Boston association has a record of increasing helpfulness to the boys and young men of Boston, extending over a period of 67 years," says President Arthur S. Johnson. "The war depleted the membership and income and greatly increased its expenses, and at the same time enlarged its obligations and opportunities for service. As no funds raised in the two war work drives can be used for this purpose, we earnestly ask public-spirited citizens to join with us in doing what they can to insure the continuance of this service to the boys and young men of the city."

CABLE CONNECTION CUT OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office
EASTPORT, Maine—Several hundred Canadian families at the several settlements on Deer Island, New Brunswick, a few miles down the bay, have been without cable connection for a number of weeks and no connection with the mainland can be had until the arrival in the early spring of the Dominion cable repair steamer Tyrian from Halifax. The cable was laid three years ago and has required many repairs, as there are very strong running tides in that section during most of the year. The loss of connection with the outside world is seriously felt by the many Dominion Islanders during the long winter.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A new younger men's wing of the Republican Party in Massachusetts has been organized under the name of the Republican League of Massachusetts. The league, it is stated, will not participate in primary election campaigns, "believing that the voters are entitled to select their candidates for public office in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the direct primary law."

INTERVENTION FOR IRISH DISCOURAGED

Solution of Home Rule Problem Is Expected by Clarence S. Darrow—United States Can Take No Part, He Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In discussing the question of Irish self-determination here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Clarence S. Darrow, attorney, who went to England during the war to talk to the laboring men of that country, said that for the United States to make a demand that England or any of the Allies give up any of their territory would be as unreasonable as for England to demand that the United States give up the Philippine Islands, or the Hawaiian Islands. A demand, if insisted upon, from any one of our allied countries would result in war unless they should withdraw the demand, he declared.

"My sympathies, however," said Mr. Darrow, "have always been with Ireland and I think that she has suffered for centuries from misrule. Great Britain was an aggressive country in building up her empire, and Ireland, in my opinion, in the past, has had just grounds for complaint. But the Great Britain of today is not the Great Britain of 100 years ago. She is now ruled by men of humane tendencies who have a sense of justice. I am satisfied that the vast majority of Englishmen want to settle the Irish question fairly, and the English are quite unanimous for giving Ireland Home Rule or solving the question in any way that the mass of the Irish people wish that can be consistent with the safety of the British Empire."

"I am satisfied of another thing: that before there will be any great brotherly feeling between the United States and England, as the English wish for, the Irish question must be justly settled and Ireland left to work out self-government."

"As to America's doing anything at this time, it must be remembered that the Peace Conference only has jurisdiction to settle questions between the allied nations and the Central Powers. Great Britain, Italy, France, and other smaller nations were our allies against Germany. The United States can not be involved in international controversies in reference to these allied countries. It would be out of the question for America to demand of any one of these countries that they give up any part of their territory. These questions must be left entirely to the country concerned, except in so far as we might indicate our sympathies for particular lines of policy."

"America could not make a condition that England, or France, or any other of the allied countries give up any of their colonies or any portion of their territory and insist that this be done. If she took such a position, it would be declaring war against her allies over a matter which is not our concern. No doubt all of the Allies, including ourselves, have been guilty of injustices in the past, but the remedy for these things lies entirely with the nations involved and must come through time and education, the development of a better idea of justice."

Sir Horace Plunkett Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Horace Plunkett has arrived in the United States, but prefers not to discuss at this time the mission which has brought him here. Sir Horace, who presided over the Irish convention, expects to spend some time in the West. At present he is a guest in this city.

Action Postponed on Irish Resolution

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Action on a resolution requesting the United States delegates to the Peace Conference to present and urge the right of Ireland to "freedom, independence and self-determination" was postponed until next Thursday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, because of the absence of Representative Flood of Virginia, committee chairman.

COERCION HINTED IN LIBERTY BOND SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—A resolution to investigate the sale of Liberty Bonds, to ascertain if coercion has been used by bond salesmen and patriotic societies, is now before the Wisconsin Assembly. So-called loyalty forces, on introduction of the resolution, attempted to obtain a suspension of rules with the aim of voting it down immediately, but failed. The question of the methods used in the sale of bonds has been prominently before the House since the publication in a magazine of an article by a Wisconsin man, who said discreditable methods were used. Prominent loyalty leaders have denied the charge.

VON HOEGEN TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Maximilian von Hoegen, former legal adviser to the German Embassy at Washington and friend of Captain von Papen, is now on trial before a military court-martial at Camp Travis, on a charge of desertion in connection with his failure to appear for physical examination when called under the Selec-

tive Service Law. Von Hoegen was taken into custody in September last, near Laredo, by officers of the Department of Justice as he attempted to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico.

In testifying in his own behalf before the court-martial, Von Hoegen declared that he was a victim of persecution and propaganda. At the time he registered and at the time he was held for physical examination he resided in New Haven, Connecticut, and it was for his failure to appear before the local board of that place when called that he was sought by the Department of Justice and for which he is now being tried.

NEWS-PRINT HEARING SET

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

At the request of the Attorney-General, the Federal Trade Commission has agreed to reopen the news-print paper price agreement, reached last spring, and has set Feb. 11 as the date for a preliminary hearing. The commission has said in a statement that the Attorney-General had brought to its attention the fact that newspaper publishers in accordance with the terms of the agreement, had presented a claim that lowering costs of production, beginning about Aug. 1, 1918, entitled them to a reduction of prices, and had asked for a reconsideration.

ANTI-SALOONISTS' WORK IS PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Various Boston organizations are celebrating the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, one of the latest to give its indorsement to the action of the several states being the Ward Seven Good Government Association of Boston, which passed resolutions of appreciation of the services of Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, and Robert H. Magwood, secretary of the no-license department of the league.

The campaign for ratification of the prohibition amendment in Massachusetts was managed by Mr. Davis, who was actively assisted by Mr. Magwood and other leaders in the prohibition movement. The early work for prohibition was done largely by the Massachusetts No-License League, the activities of which resulted in bringing a number of license cities into the no-license column. Later the Anti-Saloon League became a contemporary but its work did not duplicate effort as the former specialized on legislation and law enforcement and the latter on securing the popular vote in municipal elections.

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650 Rooms 650 Baths

MUSIC

Minneapolis Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—The popular concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra on last Sunday afternoon, while presenting no novelties, was unusually rich in sincerity wrought compositions which have long been established favorites with patrons of these concerts.

Popular audiences exhibit strong partialities in music, and observation is baffled when it tries to analyze these preferences or to classify music which makes a special and lasting popular appeal. In Minneapolis Mr. Oberholfer's orchestration of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" inevitably has to be repeated, but a theory formed with this fact as a basis is at once upset by others, such as the prolonged applause that always follows the "William Tell" overture, the "Peer Gynt Suite" No. 1, Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, the largo from Dvorak's "New World" symphony and Tschakowsky's "1812" overture. The announcement of any of these, or of several others that might be cited, is sure to react favorably upon the box office, while many works apparently possessing equally popular qualities leave their hearers comparatively cold and unresponsive.

To the cultured music lover the evening programs are more enticing than those of Sunday afternoon; to the lover of human kind the interest of the Sunday afternoon auditions so far exceeds that of the more judicious, better dressed, better mannered but less ingenious and demonstrative evening audiences that it often more than counters the differences in the programs.

Last Sunday's program opened with the "Parting March" from Raff's "Lenore" symphony and included MacCann's sturdy Scottish overture "The Land of the Mountain and the Flood," the largo from Dvorak's "New World" symphony, Smetana's fluent and pictorial poem "The River Moldau," Mr. Oberholfer's arrangement for string orchestra of the scherzo and andantino from Debussy's G minor string quartet and Rimsky-Korsakov's boisterously and erratically orchestrated "Spanish Caprice." This highly flavored feast was agreeably spiced by the admirably artistic singing of Margaret Namara, an American coloratura, whose voice is an organ at once robust and fluent, and ringingly true, it occasionally a little metallic. She sang Mozart's "Voi che sapete," Verdi's "Ah, fors e lui," Bellini's "Ah, non credea," and the gavotte from Massenet's "Manon." She established herself as one of the popular audience's partialities and was enthusiastically applauded.

Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The most notable offering made by the Chicago Opera Association in the closing week of its season at the Auditorium was the four act lyric drama, "Le Chemineau," by Xavier Leroux. This composition, which received its first performance at the last matinee on Saturday, Jan. 25, was based upon a drama of the same name by Jean Richepin—a drama which in an English adaptation had been made known to the American public by Otis Skinner, who called it "The Harvester." Leroux's opera had been given previously at New Orleans in 1911.

"Le Chemineau" has for its basis the cell of the open road. Its hero is a vagabond, its heroine a country wench, companion of the wanderer, and not love nor duty cry as loudly to the vagrant as his own adoration of the days in the sun-kissed fields of the countryside, and the nights under the stars. It is by no means a complex story that Richepin arranged for the composer out of his drama, but it is one that is not without its appealing side. Perhaps the moral is not as salubrious as it ought to be, for the most sympathetic personage of the tale is the vagabond, whose nonchalant attitude to virtue should receive larger exaltation than one feels inclined to give it. Leroux's music is of more than ordinary interest. Much of it is based on the folk songs of Burgundy and central France and the simple tunes are handled with real skill. Certainly the music establishes the atmosphere of the play; it brings vividly before the listeners the charm of rural France, the naive qualities of its people. While, indeed, it could not be said, after having heard "Le Chemineau," that Leroux handles the orchestra with virtuosity, it can be truthfully recorded that his handling of the instrumental portion of the score is far from being ineffective.

The performance of the opera was worthy of the highest praise. Mr. Maguenat, who played and sang the part of the vagabond, offered a masterly interpretation of a grateful role; but not less masterly was Georges Baklanoff in a smaller part—that of the man who weds the girl whom the vagrant has left. The scene in the second act in which Toine's husband, now grown old, offers violence to the farmer who refuses his consent to any alliance with his family, was played with extraordinary power. Miss Gall, who is one of the most gifted singers Mr. Campanini ever has brought to America, made an admirable impression as Toine, and smaller roles were excellently filled by Myrna Sharlow, Maria Claessens, Octave Dux, Gustave Huberdeau, Constantin Nicolay and Desire Deferre. Mr. Hasselmanns conducted.

The other operas of the week were Fevrier's "Gismonda," which was given its first performance on Monday, Jan. 25; "Faust," with Mr. O'Sullivan appearing for the first time in the title role, on Tuesday; "Lorelei" (second performance) on Wednesday; "Clopâtre," for the first and only time during the season, on Thursday; "Rigoletto" on Friday and, at the last performance on Saturday evening, "The Barber of Seville." After "Le Chemineau," the largest measure of

interest was evoked by Massenet's "Clopâtre," but that interest resolved itself into the histrionic allurements of Miss Mary Garden, who was the exponent of the Egyptian queen; for Massenet's music is dull stuff—the music of a man whose inspiration and emotion had been snuffed out.

In all, 28 operas have been contributed by the company to the season. Of these, the works that have been new to the public here have been "Gismonda," "Lorelei" and "Le Chemineau." An impresario of more than ordinary enterprise and sagacity, Mr. Campanini also had proposed to stage Leroux's "Le Cadavre de Noël," Erlanger's "Aphrodite" and "Le Maschere," by Mascagni, but these performances must wait another season. Without these extra novelties, Mr. Campanini has accomplished much; the works that he has set forth have been of admirable interest and the manner of their interpretation has been not less fine.

The unexpected happened at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Friday, Jan. 24. Mr. DeLamarter was unable to appear and at the eleventh hour Adolf Weidig was called to the conductor's stand. The latter, a musician of sterling merit, gave an excellent account of the overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and to the F major symphony by Dvorak, a work which had not been heard in Chicago since the early nineties. The solo artist at the concert was Joseph Bonnet, who performed Handel's D minor concerto for organ, and solo compositions by Bach and by himself. Playing such as that which the French organist set forth is not often to be heard. His impeccable technique, his sense of color, his musical feeling had to be heard to be believed.

During the week the Berkshire String Quartet, an organization founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Coolidge, gave a concert at the Playhouse. The program was made up of Beethoven's E flat major quartet, opus 127; the A major quartet by Borodin and a serenade for string quartet by Leo Sowerby, a Chicago musician, who at present is conducting one of the bands in France. The serenade had been inspired by Wolf's "Italian Serenade," but Mr. Sowerby went further than his Austrian model in getting as much as he could out of four instruments. The performance of all the works by the Berkshires was well worth while.

On Sunday, Jan. 26, there were two concerts. Raoul Vidas offered a program in Orchestra Hall, the most important feature of it having been the third concerto by Saint-Saens. The young violinist performed his music with the elegance and the finish that is so characteristic of the French school to which he belongs. In the Playhouse, Charles W. Clark was heard in a vocal recital.

Notes From Philadelphia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Orchestra began its concert with Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's E minor symphony, last heard here under Stokowski's baton and with the composer present, in February, 1915. In this fine work of the creative imagination, whose praise needs not to be discounted by the silly qualification, "for a woman," the audience apparently liked best the lento movement (the third) with the gracious eloquence of Thaddeus Reich's violin and Hans Kinder's cello playing singly and in "duo concertante." The second movement (alla sicilianella) went excellently with the oboe and its decorous associates of the wind choir heard persuasively. The orchestra might to advantage have been more assertive in its dynamics in the first movement and the last. It sometimes seemed a trifle repressed and hesitant as if somewhat afraid of overblowing and overblowing. Mr. Stokowski's leadership seems to become increasingly the poetry of motion. It is not the least part of the entertainment (for those who do not listen with closed eyes) to watch the Hoxarth lines of beauty drawn by his insinuating baton, as if following out a geometrical theorem never framed by Euclid on a blackboard that no man hath seen. The melodic curve is more than a curve when Stokowski leads.

Harold Bauer was soloist on the occasion, and he stayed beside his associates always, playing with them and not away from them. The "Laurel" suite, "Emperor" concerto. His taste was impeccable in the touch of the keys, a not less delicate touch upon the pedals, the debonair precision of the runs and trills that were as crystal clear as the warblings of a magic flute. At no time has Mr. Bauer played better here and this was his first offering of this concerto in Philadelphia. His playing exhibited a rare combination of sweetness and strength, of the tender romanticism which his bearing and aspect scarcely suggest with virile assertiveness. He does not force his piano to roar lion-wise, but he makes his dynamic extremes impressive by the most delicate persuasion of the tones in the quietest interludes. Excerpts from "Tristan and Isolde" agreeably ended the concert.

It was interesting to note the quite contrary yet impressively effectual methods of Mischa Levitzki, the young pianist who played with the New York Symphony Society under Damrosch. He did not hesitate to stampe his foot. The music was the Saint-Saens G minor piano concerto, a somewhat showy, florid thing, yet a work commanding respect for its architecture and its spiritual essence, too. The orchestration is masterful. Mr. Levitzki fairly hurled himself at the keys. He is a most interesting player. His individualism is not conceit; it is the challenging personality demanding an outlet, the power of a paramount conviction over one who feels that he must say what he has come to say. The technical equipment is amazing; it justifies that over-driven word,

"phenomenal." The runs fell inevitably as snowflakes (under martinet discipline). The G minor symphony of Mozart was the bubbling beginning of the concert; the gorgeous chromatic opulence of the "Istar" symphonic variations by D'Indy followed. Then came the concerto, and here Damrosch sacrificed his predilection for grandiloquent closes by the four Wagner numbers he put at the end of his program: "Lohengrin" prelude; "Apprentices' Dance," "Meistersinger"; "Good Friday Spell," "Parsifal"; "Waldwehen," "Siegfried." The tone of the violin choir was especially good, and in the latter portion of the "Istar" music the passage in unison for the whole orchestra was splendidly sonorous.

On the same evening Mme. Galli-Curci sang entrancingly before an enormous gathering. Some one attributed to the resistless tide of the prohibition movement the fact that she added "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" to her program. Her stated offerings included "Donis le Jour" from "Louise," the mad scene from "Hamlet," the "Carnival of Venice," English and French songs—all given with the art that conceals art, the sophisticated naïveté, the all but incomparably lovely altitudes of pellucid sound that belong to a singer inspired and plenipotentiary.

At the opera Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" brought Caruso and Matzenauer together, and Caruso was not at his best in the rôle of the champion of Israel. Giulio Setti, chorus master and assistant conductor replaced Pierre Monteux in the conductor's chair, and his intimate acquaintance with the chorus made that feature of the work unusually interesting. The dominant figure of the evening was Matzenauer's forceful Delilah, but Couzinou was particularly good in the lesser rôle of the High Priest.

The Russian orchestra, Modest Altshuler leading, and that capital pianist George Copeland, came with the five Isadora Duncan dancers and had a large and enthusiastic house. The Russian orchestra played with a vim and a zeal unflagging that went nearly all the way to atone for an occasional unrehearsedness in the sound evoked as they performed Tschakowsky's "Italian Caprice," Vassilenko's "To the Sun" and (by request) a Russian dance of Mousorgsky. Mr. Copeland played nine numbers along with the good taste, the acute sense of rhythm, the technical facility he gave to the wholly sympathetic and synthetic support of the graceful evolutions of the dancers to the measures of Gluck, Chopin and Schubert.

The Société des Instruments Anciens, whose performance was but recently reviewed, returned again and in the program M. Howitt played on the quinton a sonatine of Francaux, and M. Casadesus gave a fantasia for the violon d'amour by Niccolini, in superlative fashion.

"Le Chemineau" in New York
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Leroux's "Le Chemineau," introduced to the public here by the Chicago Opera Company at the Lexington Theater on the evening of Jan. 31, shows a French musical painter treating a pastoral theme. It shows the same man that composed the recent Metropolitan Opera production, "La Reine Flammette," applying voices and orchestra to the simplicities of modern French rural life, instead of to the pomp, circumstance and intrigue of Renaissance Italian court life. It happens in the work given by the visiting organization, as in the one brought the week before by the resident one, that the maker of the music is subordinate to the maker of the play, and that Leroux is of less importance than his librettist Richepin, in the case of "Le Chemineau," as he was of less importance than his librettist, Mendes, in "La Reine Flammette."

In the matter of vocal writing, it must be admitted: Leroux is distinctly successful. He always makes his musical dialogue agree with the thought and feeling of the text. In the matter of accompaniment on the other hand, he constantly misses chances to strike home. He writes comment that is interesting and appropriate enough in a way, but that has only a general connection with what is saying and doing on the stage. For a sentimental or a heroic moment, he prepares a sentimental or a heroic page of scoring; but when he once gets his violins, woodwinds and brasses into a mood, he must keep them there until he has made them measure off a definite number of notes. He seems, that is to say, unable to shift his instrumental expression instantly with the movements of the play, but is constrained to round out each idea into a full rhetoric period.

But if Leroux is not altogether a dramatic composer, he has a gift for selecting plays that take care of themselves. Richepin's drama "Le Chemineau" well acted, would interest an audience, whatever musical settings it might have. The piece was remarkably well acted on this occasion by the Chicago artists, who included Mr. Maguenat in the rôle of the vagabond, Mr. Baklanoff in that of the farmer, Mr. Huberdeau in that of the landlord and Miss Gall in that of the heroine, Toine.

The work reverses the usual formula of French opera, making interest center on the masculine instead of the feminine side of the cast. For this reason, it may, like Verdi's "Otello," meet with the academic approval of the New York public rather than with its popular approval. Mr. Maguenat and Mr. Baklanoff won great applause for their strong impersonations of the vagabond and the farmer, and Miss Gall in the part of the pathetic but not altogether noble Toine won all the applause there was to be had. The second act, which is the strongest of the drama and which almost has the effect of a conclusion, needing no sequel, was magnificently performed by the principals and by the secondary singers, Miss Sharlow and Mr. Dux. The opera was brilliantly conducted by Mr. Hasselmanns.

COLLEGE SELECTIVE SYSTEM CRITICIZED

Entrance Requirements of Higher Educational Institutions in the Eastern United States Are Held to Be Too Restrictive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Urging a democracy of educational opportunities and asserting it as his belief that the primary function of education of all stages whether elementary, high school, or college, is service rather than selection, Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of the public schools of Boston, in the current number of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, criticizes the entrance requirements of the eastern colleges of the United States. The same number contains a statement from Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, defending entrance requirements of the colleges though admitting that "no completely satisfactory solution of this problem has been reached anywhere."

President Lowell says that while Harvard is the only college in Massachusetts that does not admit by certificate, "a really good scholar from any good non-vocational high school can pass its entrance examination," says Superintendent Thompson. "The students should probably be amended to a really good scholar who has certain studies prescribed in a somewhat restricted list of subjects," President Lowell further says that the requirements for other colleges of the State are of every grade, and continues: "At least one of them, I believe, obliged by its charter to admit all graduates of high schools. It would appear, therefore, that any boy who will profit by a college education can find a college in Massachusetts that he can enter."

Superintendent Thompson says that "our colleges, while aiming at the best service in the community along their specific lines of study, feel justified in admitting only the students most likely to achieve success in these fields and in eliminating by their entrance examinations candidates likely to fail later if admitted." Further along in his statement Superintendent Thompson says that "the mischief of the overemphasis of the selective function of education in the college is that a similar condition is forced upon the high school."

"I would set up," continues Superintendent Thompson, "the ideal of service or improvement education rather than selective education, leaving the selective function to the special school, whether it be distinctly professional schools . . . or lower type of vocational schools, such as the trade school. I am not attempting to lower the educational standards of the high school. What I really desire to see is the establishment of a system of higher education in New England which will not impose through entrance requirements such restrictive and limiting influences on the high schools as the present system of higher education imposes."

"I am not seeking to tear down the standards of admission to Harvard College. I do want to see a system of higher education in the State which will furnish a greater variety of educational opportunities for the boys and girls who are today shut off from higher education through the present limited and, to my mind, undemocratic method of selection set up by present college entrance requirements."

"The day has come in Massachusetts to agitate the larger educational rights of all young people. We wish to supplement our present excellent institutions by other and more comprehensive institutions wherein the principles of educational democracy may be expanded to meet the growing conviction that there is no dead line of education to be drawn for the boy and girl beyond which some may go and others may not. All extensions of education have proved to make for a finer and safer citizenship."

RHODE ISLAND CO. IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The Rhode Island Company, a \$29,000,000 street-car corporation, has gone into a receiver's hands through the petition of John J. Orr, who has a claim against it for \$605.25. Frank H. Swan has been appointed temporary receiver by Justice Tanner of the Superior Court. The question of making the receivership permanent will be acted upon on March 4. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, owner of the Rhode Island Company, and the United Traction Company, owner of most of the leased lines, approved of the appointing of a receiver, recognizing that such action was necessary to protect the creditors' interests and also those of the public.

PRODUCTS OF UNITED STATES ARE NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Manufacturers and exporters who desire information upon the opportunities for the sale of United States products in France, especially materials of reconstruction, are to be afforded an opportunity to confer with Pierce C. Williams, United States commercial attaché at Paris, who may be seen by appointment at the district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Boston Customhouse for several days beginning on Tuesday, Feb. 4. Shortly after the armistice was signed, Mr. Williams accompanied by French Government officials on an extended trip over the devastated region. He visited Lille and the important spinning and weaving district of

which it is the center. Although the Germans had taken away all the copper, bronze, zinc, leather, rubber and other raw materials which they needed, textile mills, for the most part, have not been irreparably damaged. The spindles and the looms have been stripped of their copper bearings, leather belts and other parts, and these are being replaced with whatever materials are available so that work can be resumed as soon as possible.

Mr. Williams thinks that the part of the United States in the reconstruction work will be to supplement French efforts, because, in order to regain its economic position, France must produce many of its needs in its own factories. The United States can be of the greatest assistance by supplying raw materials not available in France, by furnishing labor-saving mechanical equipment, and by creating an effective export-selling organization as a counterpart of the collective buying associations formed in France.

NEW STATE PROPOSED BY NEW YORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The introduction of a bill in the New York Legislature to create a forty-ninth state—"The State of Liberty"—was one of

the outgrowths of the recent ratification by New York of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The new state would comprise the present City of New York. The bill was introduced by State Senator John J. Dunnigan of New York, a Democrat. Although the measure was not considered seriously, its introduction recalled that on several occasions some New Yorkers had threatened to attempt to throw off what they termed "up-state dominations," by founding a new commonwealth.

SERVICE MEN TO BE HIRED FIRST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Notice from the United States Secretary of the Navy received at the Charlestown naval station requires that former navy yard employees who have served in the army, navy or marine corps and who now seek reinstatement must be given preference over other applicants.

SAFETY COMMITTEE DISBANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Public Safety Committee of Boston has been disbanded by the Mayor, Victor A. Heath, chairman, reported that the committee's expenditures had aggregated \$75,000, while the value of food produced under the direction of the committee was estimated at \$85,000.

SPECIAL INSIGNIA ORDER EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Regarding reports that the United States War Department had revoked its order on the wearing of special insignia, like "Y D"—Yankee Division—as representing the twenty-sixth division, Northeastern Headquarters here says the order still stands, but that it relates to only a part of the men. Special insignia, it is explained, have been worn on the other side by combat divisions only, and these include the twenty-sixth, which adopted the "Y D" as significant of the New England states, from which it was largely recruited.

Northeastern Headquarters says that many officers who have returned, plan to continue in the service and the War Department regulations require that they remove all special insignia. On the other hand, those who are to be mustered out of the service at the proper time are permitted to wear their "Y D" or such other insignia as identify them with a particular division. Briefly, says headquarters, it is only men who are to continue in definitely in the army who are ordered to remove these division designations.

B. Altman & Co.

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The Absorbing Question of Dress

THE pervading spirit of Fashion has vividly impressed itself upon the countless lovely articles of dress for women and the younger set.

Inspired by the indications of an unusually prolonged social season, the collection of frocks, suits, wraps and hats continues to be dominated by all the capriciousness and fascination of this exacting arbiter. For street wear, forenoon shopping, or morning musicale; for matinee-luncheon, or promenade; for the leisure moments that mark the dividing line between afternoon activities and evening formalities; for mid-season dinners and dances; for the theatre and exclusive supper-parties there are modes eminently appropriate and pre-eminently charming.

An Extraordinary Important Sale of Sterling Silver Tableware to commence today (Monday)

will offer extensive assortments in both hollow-ware and flat-ware, at one-third lower than the regular selling prices. The artistic designs and shapes were selected with discriminating care and are sure to make an instant appeal. Included are

Sterling Silver Hollow-ware

Baskets, each \$8.75 to 49.00	Compotes, each \$9.75 to 26.00
Fruit Bowls, each 12.75 to 26.00	Bonbon Dishes,
Cake Trays, each 16.50 to 36.00	each \$3.50 to 12.75

Sterling Silver Flat-ware

Teaspoons, per half-dozen \$5.25, 8.00, 9.75	Bouillon Spoons, half-dozen \$8.25
Dessert Spoons, half-dozen 13.50	Dessert Knives, half-dozen 13.50
Table Spoons, half-dozen 18.50	Butter Spreaders, per half-dozen \$10.25
Soup Spoons, half-dozen 13.50	Oyster Forks, half-dozen 7.00
Dessert Forks, half-dozen 13.50	Individual Salad Forks, per half-dozen \$11.25
Medium-size Forks, per half-dozen \$18.50	Cake Servers, each 3.00
Medium-size Knives, per half-dozen \$14.75	Carving Sets
	Steak Set (2 pieces), set \$5.25
	Game Set (2 pieces), set 12.50

This Sale will be held on the First Floor.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EXPECT CHALLENGE
FOR RETURN SERIES

Victorious Boston Tennis Team
Eagerly Awaiting Request
From New York Players—
Take Inter-City Tourney, 3-1

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The victorious tennis players of this city, who defeated the visiting New York players in the inter-city mixed doubles matches, Saturday, on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Brookline, three matches to one, are eagerly awaiting the expected challenge from the New York stars for a return series of matches to be contested in the latter city.

Saturday's matches were replete with high-grade tennis, and the capacity crowd which witnessed the play had their interest sustained at all times. The Boston team, composed of Mrs. G. W. Wightman, former United States women's champion, and Miss Marion Zinderstein and N. W. Niles, veterans of the court game, played excellent tennis throughout. Mrs. Wightman and Johnson displayed their usual well-balanced team work and succeeded in defeating Miss Molla Bjurstedt, present United States women's champion, and her partner F. B. Alexander, a former champion, in straight sets 6-3, 6-3. The winners outplayed their opponents in practically every department of the game. Mrs. Wightman's overhead strokes being well under control, while her placement shots scored repeatedly. Miss Bjurstedt, however, did not play up to standard. She and Alexander did not find their game until well along in their match with Miss Zinderstein and Niles. Here the visitors held the upper hand and won in straight sets. A noticeable feature of Miss Bjurstedt's play Saturday, was the improvement in her backhand stroke.

The other pair on the New York team were Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall, winners of the 1918 Metropolitan mixed doubles championship. Miss Goss appeared to have the same difficulty as Miss Bjurstedt in finding her game, and throughout the first match, all of the breaks seemed to be against her. However, she gave frequent cause for applause in her match with Mrs. Wightman and Johnson, although the latter team eventually took the victory.

W. M. Hall has a very hard service, and displayed considerable ability in controlling it Saturday. The New York court star had about 20 service aces to his credit in the course of the afternoon. In the match with Miss Zinderstein and Niles he ran out a game in that way from deuce.

J. S. Myrick, vice-president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, accompanied the New York players in their trip to this city. He states that he is confident that tennis will prosper during the coming season, and contends that the game, more than any other sport, has held its end up well during the war. The program arranged for Sunday was not carried through, owing to some of the players not appearing at the courts.

ILLINOIS WINS
FROM MICHIGAN

Wolverines Show More Aggressiveness, but Poorer Basket Shooting Loses Game to Illini

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—University of Michigan was forced to take another marginal beating, while the University of Illinois bolstered her uncertain chances in the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. basketball race here Saturday night, when the Illini defeated the Wolverines by a score of 27 to 23.

Illinois got away to an early lead and by accurate pass work and shooting managed to finish the first half with a score of 18 to Michigan 5. The second half constituted perhaps the most vigorous court contest ever staged in the local gymnasium. The Wolverines had seemingly found themselves and combined an irresistible attack with an excellent five-man defense. The score mounted rapidly and the largest crowd of the season cheered heartily as the Ann Arbor quintet seemed about to nose out the Illini.

Illinois recovered about this time and with the aid of a few accurate shots played themselves beyond immediate danger. Michigan had started a second up-hill climb when the referee's whistle put an end to the contest. Both teams displayed excellent form. What surplus energy and aggressiveness Michigan appeared to have was more than equalized by the superior marksmanship of the Illinois forwards. The Wolverines probably possessed the ball for greater periods of time than did the Illini; but their reckless basket shooting minimized this advantage. The summary:

ILLINOIS: W. C. Williams, forward, 15; R. L. Wilson, center, 10; J. K. Wilson, forward, 10; J. K. Wilson, forward, 10; J. K. Wilson, forward, 10. MICHIGAN: J. K. Wilson, forward, 10; J. K. Wilson, forward, 10; J. K. Wilson, forward, 10; J. K. Wilson, forward, 10; J. K. Wilson, forward, 10.

BARTLETT WINS
FROM GIDNEY

Former State Champion Takes
Match in Massachusetts Squash
Racquet Association Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Matthew Bartlett of the Tennis and Racquet Club, former Massachusetts state champion, defeated H. A. Gidney of the Boston Athletic Association in straight games in the individual championship tourney of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association at the Harvard Club Saturday afternoon. Gidney had not played for a week, and his play plainly showed the lack of practice. The first round was virtually finished, only H. B. Phipps and W. C. Bowditch, both of the B. A. A., having to play to clean up the first bracket.

Six well-played matches were contested in the first round of the individual championship tournament of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association at the Harvard Club on Friday, the opening day.

G. W. Wightman of the Boston A. A. and T. M. Claffin of the Harvard Club fought one of the hardest matches ever played in the state tourney. They battled through five games, the first two going to Wightman after each was set, the score being 18-15 and 18-15. Claffin unexpectedly came back and won the next two, 15-7, 15-10. Wightman earned from the very start of the fifth and rubber game, winning 15-12.

C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club, winner of the patriotic tournament last year, had an easy time defeating B. Harwood, another oarsman, in straight games Friday. F. W. Buxton of the Harvard Club defeated T. B. Plimpton of the B. A. A. in three straight after losing the opening game.

In the second round play Saturday, F. G. Blair of the Harvard Club defeated C. O. Wellington of the Boston Athletic Association, 15-8, 15-18, 18-16. The winner had an easy time of it until in the last set Wellington made a serious effort to find his game, but the attempt came too late. The summaries:

FIRST ROUND
C. C. Peabody, Union B. C., defeated B. Harwood, Union B. C., 15-8, 15-18, 18-16.
A. L. Peabody, Harvard, defeated S. Williams, Union B. C., 15-10, 15-13, 15-11.
G. W. Wightman, B. A. A., defeated T. M. Claffin, Harvard, 18-15, 18-14, 7-15, 15-12.
W. C. Bowditch, Harvard, defeated W. DeWitt, Harvard, 15-12, 12-15, 15-13, 15-15.
F. W. Buxton, Harvard, defeated T. B. Plimpton, B. A. A., 15-12, 15-9, 15-9, 15-9.

SECOND ROUND
F. G. Blair, Harvard, defeated C. O. Wellington, Boston A. A., 15-8, 15-16, 18-16.

GORGAS STARS
FOR MAROONS

Chicago Basketball Team Keeps
Its Conference Record Clean
by Defeating Wisconsin, 24-19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—University of Chicago maintained her perfect record against Intercollegiate Conference A. A. basketball teams, and stepped one game nearer the championship when she defeated the University of Wisconsin team 24 to 19 in a hard-fought and fast game. At times it looked as though the Badgers might make a get-away and win at least one Conference game; but this fourth straight loss of the season leaves them at the bottom of the list.

Poor basket shooting was shown by both teams, although it was on this point, especially that Wisconsin was weak. Time and again short shots went wild, or rolled around the edge of the basket only to fall off without scoring.

W. C. Gorgas '19, center of the Maroons, came up to his reputation and made 16 of Chicago's 24 points. He was by far their strongest man, always in the game and a sure shot from the field. M. K. Knapp '20, who was released from the marine corps only two weeks ago, starred for Wisconsin, with three field goals and five baskets on fouls. E. L. Weston '20 placed Capt. C. P. Bauer '19 during the game and showed up in excellent form.

The Maroons are a well-balanced, aggressive team, and work together in fine form. The game threw Wisconsin, last year's champions, out of any chance to place in the Conference this season. With the experience gained in the last two games, the Badgers will be in shape to cause the remaining teams on the schedule considerable trouble, but their winning or losing will not very materially affect the result of the season. The summary:

CHICAGO: W. C. Gorgas, forward, 16; M. K. Knapp, forward, 10; E. L. Weston, forward, 10; C. P. Bauer, forward, 10; J. J. Ryan, forward, 10. WISCONSIN: E. L. Weston, forward, 10; M. K. Knapp, forward, 10; E. L. Weston, forward, 10; C. P. Bauer, forward, 10; J. J. Ryan, forward, 10.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Lafayette College basketball five defeated Pennsylvania State at Easton, Pennsylvania, Friday, 33 to 25.

Boston Y. M. C. A. defeated Springfield Training School in a fast basketball game at Boston, Saturday, 40 to 32.

Union College won its basketball game from Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts, Saturday, 21 to 15.

University of Pennsylvania defeated the College of the City of New York at basketball on the latter's court, Saturday, 25 to 23.

The West Point Academy basketball team defeated the Crescent Athletic Club five at West Point, New York, Saturday, 24 to 13.

In a hard-fought basketball game Amherst College defeated Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, Saturday, 23 to 20.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute easily defeated Brown University in their basketball game at Worcester, Massachusetts, Saturday, 47 to 18.

Annapolis Academy won its fourteenth straight basketball victory Saturday by defeating New York University at Annapolis, Maryland, 50 to 15.

E. J. Casey, star football and baseball player at Harvard University, has been honorably discharged from the United States Navy, and will reenter Harvard.

The Harvard freshman hockey team defeated Pomfret School at Pomfret, Connecticut, Saturday, 9 to 0. Eight of the goals were scored during the second half.

Pennsylvania State won a close basketball game from Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Saturday, 26 to 23. Wolf scored 22 points for the winners.

By defeating Boston College, 7 to 2, on Friday, and winning from the Boston Hockey Club, 3 to 0, on Saturday, the Harvard varsity hockey team has now won four straight games.

The Brooklyn Hockey Club defeated the West Point Academy seven at West Point, New York, Saturday, 2 to 1. It was the second time this winter Brooklyn had defeated the Cadets.

Capt. J. L. Snow was high scratch man in the weekly 100-target shoot of the Boston Athletic Association at its Riverside (Massachusetts) traps, Saturday, with a score of 94. C. P. Blinn was high handicap man with 99.

J. G. Holman, shooting from scratch and scoring 96 breaks, won the Laurel House Gun Club weekly trap shooting contest at Lakewood, New Jersey, Saturday afternoon. Holman's showing is considered one of the best ever made here.

YALE SURPRISES
PENNSYLVANIA

Elis Defeat 1918 Basketball
Champions in First Game for
Blue This Winter by 26 to 22

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale's varsity basketball team made its initial appearance in the Intercollegiate Basketball League race for 1919 Friday evening and sprang one of the biggest surprises of the winter when it defeated the strong University of Pennsylvania varsity five by a score of 26 to 22. Pennsylvania holds the championship won in 1918 and which will not be played for this winter.

Although Pennsylvania secured a 7-to-2 lead early in the first half, Yale tied the score. The Quakers again temporarily took the lead, but Yale closed the first half leading 14 to 19, retaining this advantage till the referee's whistle stopped play.

G. E. Sweeney's free goal throwing was the feature of the visitors' play. He tossed eight baskets in nine tries. De Forest van Slyke's all-around game was the most brilliant feature of Yale's play. He registered 14 of Yale's points. Cohen, formerly of the College of the City of New York, exhibited the best defensive play. The summary:

YALE: Van Slyke, forward, 14; Cohen, forward, 10; Sweeney, forward, 8; Hutton, forward, 4; Hutton, forward, 4. PENNSYLVANIA: Van Slyke, forward, 14; Cohen, forward, 10; Sweeney, forward, 8; Hutton, forward, 4; Hutton, forward, 4.

WASHINGTON STATE
WINS TWO CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon—Washington State College and Oregon Agricultural State College met here Friday and Saturday in a two-game basketball series in the Pacific Coast Conference and the former won both games, taking the first one 36 to 17, and the second 41 to 9.

These were the first games of the season for Oregon and they decidedly lacking in teamwork. The winners showed fine teamwork and brilliant shooting for the basket.

ADMIT TWO CLUBS
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, were admitted to membership in the Pacific Coast Baseball League at the annual meeting Saturday.

WOMEN TENNIS
STARS ENTERED

Miss Molla Bjurstedt Among
Those Entered to Play in the
Heights Casino Tournament

NEW YORK, New York—Play will start today in the annual invitation indoor lawn tennis tournament for women at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn, with the best field that the event has ever attracted.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Eleanor Goss, finalists last year, and Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston, and Miss Edward Raymond, former national champion, are among those listed. Mrs. Barger-Wallack, former national title holder, who has not been seen in competition here since the outbreak of the war, once more will wield the racket. Miss Clare Cassel is another prominent contender. The draw:

First Round—Miss Claire Cassel vs. Mrs. D. C. Mills, Mrs. Samuel Waring vs. Mrs. M. B. Huff, Mrs. Albert Humphries vs. Mrs. M. D. Strafflin, Miss Helen Hooker vs. Miss Marie Wagner.

Second Round—Miss Eleanor Goss vs. Mrs. Solet, Mrs. S. P. Weaver vs. Mrs. De Forest Candee, Mrs. G. W. Wightman vs. Mrs. B. Briggs, Miss A. C. Cragin vs. Miss Julie Brown, Miss Molla Bjurstedt vs. Mrs. E. B. Shattuck, Mrs. W. H. Pritchard vs. Miss A. Hooker, Miss B. Holden vs. Mrs. T. Casseher.

Lower Half—Mrs. Rawson Wood vs. Miss B. Hooker, Miss Marion Zinderstein vs. Miss Goff, Mrs. Stuart Green vs. Mrs. Edward Raymond, Miss G. D. Torre vs. Miss Helene Pollak, Mrs. Edward Lynch vs. Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, Miss Eleanor Goss vs. Mrs. B. Earle, Mrs. Chisholm vs. Miss Caroma Winn.

MINNESOTA IS
AN EASY WINNER

Gophers Strengthen Hold on First
Place in Intercollegiate Confer-
ence A. A. Basketball Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Battling against superior size and weight the State University of Iowa basketball five was defeated by a score of 28 to 18 by the University of Minnesota here Saturday evening in the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. race.

Minnesota started off with a rush when N. E. Kingsley '20 made the first basket which was followed in quick succession by another one by Arnold Oest '21. The Gophers clearly had the advantage on the Old Gold throughout the first half and steadily piled up a lead of 15 to 3 by the end of the period, Iowa being unable to score except by the foul route.

The second half started off much the same, with Minnesota gaining steadily until they were far in the lead. With about 10 minutes to play, however, M. A. Olson '19, started things going for Iowa by caging a pretty one from the center of the floor. The Hawkeyes took a brace and gathered in 11 points to Minnesota's 2 before the half ended. Kingsley and Platon probably played the best game, although the entire Gopher team deserves credit for a fast aggregation.

Capt. C. R. Berrien '19 and H. S. Brown '19, for Iowa, were notable for their fast floor work and team playing. One of the features of the game was the throwing of 10 out of 12 fouls by Minnesota.

MINNESOTA: Kingsley, forward, 10; Oest, forward, 10; Kingsley, forward, 10; Oest, forward, 10; Kingsley, forward, 10. IOWA: Olson, forward, 10; Olson, forward, 10; Olson, forward, 10; Olson, forward, 10; Olson, forward, 10.

NEUSTADT AND
UNGER LEADING

One of These Two Players Is
Expected to Win National
Class C Amateur 18.2 Balk-
line Billiard Title This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The battle for the National Class C amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship title and trophy of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players now appears to have reduced itself to a contest between F. A. Unger, the present champion, and J. A. Neustadt. These two players are the only ones of the seven contestants in the final round robin who are still undefeated. Unger has played four games while Neustadt has played three. Nine games remain to be played and it is expected that they will be finished this week.

While Unger has won all his games and made the highest run of the tournament, Neustadt has the honor of having made the highest average. It was made in his first game of the final round when he averaged 7.3-21, which is a new record for this class, and it is more than likely that it will result in his being raised to Class B.

Two games were played in the tournament Friday, Unger defeating C. J. Steinbugler, 150 to 140, and Neustadt winning from Gus Gardner, 150 to 92. The Unger-Steinbugler match was not very good, requiring 42 innings to bring out the winner, and the highest run was one of 19 by Steinbugler. Neustadt played fairly well against Gardner, although he required 38 innings, and his highest run was one of 25. The matches by innings follow:

F. A. Unger—9 5 0 1 0 1 2 4 0 3 0 0 3 16 2 4 0 0 12 1 0 2 3 0 1 0 3 7 2 0 9 0 6 1 3 7 14 17 1 4 2—150. Average—3.12-16. High run—17.
C. J. Steinbugler—0 7 8 0 1 8 1 0 6 0 0 3 1 0 3 7 3 3 3 0 3 0 1 0 0 8 3 0 0 8 2 0 0 3 0 19 17 2 1 0 0 1—140. Average—3.2-16. High run—19 and 17.
J. A. Neustadt—9 0 4 4 0 3 1 0 0 8 0 16 2 1 2 7 0 4 6 2 20 16 0 2 3 4 1 0 12 1 1 2 1 1 4 0 150. Average—3.36-53. High run—20 and 16.

Gus Gardner—25 12 8 1 1 1 0 11 2 2 2 0 5 1 2 2 0 3 3 5 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 1 3 0 0 3 32. Average—2.28-37. High run—26.

PURDUE LOSES
BY ONE POINT

Northwestern University Wins
Basketball Game When Wil-
cox Scores From Foul Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—In a spectacular, whirlwind Intercollegiate Conference A. A. basketball game that necessitated a five-minute overtime period to decide a winner, the Northwestern University quintet nosed out the Purdue University five Saturday night by a single-point margin, 23 to 22.

At the end of 40 minutes' play the score was 20 all, and in the overtime period that followed Northwestern scored a field goal, but Purdue soon tied the count again. Referee E. H. Young then called a technical foul on Capt. R. E. Markley of Purdue, and

NEBRASKA AND
DRAKE DIVIDE

Each Team Wins One of Their
Two-Game Missouri Valley
Conference Basketball Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—University of Nebraska and Drake University split even in their Missouri Valley Conference two-game basketball series here this week. Drake claiming the first contest Friday night by a score of 22 to 15, and Nebraska winning Saturday by a 19-to-9 count. The teams have played four games this season, Nebraska winning three.

PRINCETON WINS
FROM COLUMBIA

Orange and Black Has an Easy
Time Defeating the Blue
and White at Basketball

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University easily defeated Columbia University, 27 to 15 here Friday night in the Tigers' first game in the Intercollegiate Basketball League. The Blue and White seemed lost in the first half, passing wildly and shooting at random. The half ended 16 to 5, in favor of Princeton.

In the second half the Blue and White five rallied and gave the Tigers a hard tussle, throwing four baskets in succession. M. F. Tynan '19 and J. H. Johnson '21 were the most spectacular factors in Columbia's offensive, while Capt. W. S. Gray Jr. and A. P. Davis upheld the honors for Princeton. The summary:

PRINCETON: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10. COLUMBIA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

CANADIENS EASILY
BEAT TORONTO, 10 TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Showing the style of playing which gave them first place in the first half of the National Hockey League championship race, Canadiens easily defeated Toronto in their hockey game here Saturday night by a score of 10 to 0. It was the first victory Canadiens had scored in this half of the season.

Cleghorn and Lalonde were the stars of the winning team, the former scoring four goals, while the latter made three. A small crowd witnessed the match. The summary:

CANADIENS: Cleghorn, forward, 4; Lalonde, forward, 3; Cleghorn, forward, 3; Cleghorn, forward, 3; Cleghorn, forward, 3. TORONTO: Cleghorn, forward, 4; Lalonde, forward, 3; Cleghorn, forward, 3; Cleghorn, forward, 3; Cleghorn, forward, 3.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

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DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

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NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

NEBRASKA: Tynan, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10.

DRAKE: Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10; Johnson, forward, 10

NEW REPUBLICAN AIMS ADVOCATED

President of Republican Club of
Massachusetts Says No Man
Knows What the Real Doc-
trine of the Party Is Today

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that "no man now knows what the real doctrine of the Republican Party is today," Robert Luce, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and a Congressman-elect, told a gathering of leading members of the party on Saturday that hostility toward organized labor must cease and that recognition must be given to the desires of the people if the party is to expect any success in the future. The occasion was a testimonial dinner in honor of George A. Bacon, retiring chairman of the Republican State Committee. Samuel E. Winslow, Congressman from the Fourth Massachusetts District, replied to the remarks of Mr. Luce, though he had not been formally listed to speak. He declared that the present work of the Republican Party was to "steady the nation."

"If you preach economic doctrines," said Mr. Luce, in his address, "you are laughed at for your pains; if you ask for the votes of the people because of what the Republican Party has done, your appeal falls on deaf ears. The people don't care a rap about these things. Their minds are set on new ideals. War has brought us down to the realities, and we must meet them. You must recognize that you must find out what the people want, and if you can't honestly give it to them, you can continue to hold their confidence and trust. But the trouble with us is likely to be that the leaders of the party choose to lay down doctrines that they believe the people must follow. But if we are to succeed, our ideas must come from the masses of the people, not from the top down. Everybody in the party should be given an opportunity to determine what the policy of it shall be."

"Stop hostility toward organized labor," said Mr. Luce. "Organized labor is the bulwark upon which we must depend to save us from revolution. Indeed, organized labor and the Republican Party in cooperation may be that power which shall save us from Bolshevism."

"Send us out to the people with something new. Let us not be pledged only to glorify things men have forgotten. Try to ascertain those things desired by the public and give them the force of law. The decks are clear; the opportunity for our party is here."

Congressman Winslow, in referring to the statements of Mr. Luce, said that more important work than attending to the humanities is facing the Republican Party of Massachusetts and the country at large.

"Our business is to steady on this nation," said Mr. Winslow. "On the Republican Party rests the responsibility of finding ways and means to pay off the great debts that have been incurred and are to be incurred with such recklessness. I don't want to say that our nation is on the verge of bankruptcy; that is a sad word, but we are on the verge of a situation that will need the greatest minds in the country to overcome the dangers of it, and that is the task of the Republican Party—to get the country back into the control of the people."

STREET CARS DISCUSSED
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Proposed legislation making it unlawful to crowd street cars, one bill going so far as to prohibit more passengers than could be seated, and providing fines ranging from \$10 to \$100 for each offense, were considered at a public hearing on Thursday by the Legislative Committee on Street Railways. Samuel L. Powers, one of the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, declared the remedy for overcrowding was to provide more cars, instead of passing new laws. He said the trustees have orders placed for 250 cars equal to any 400 now being operated.

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AN EMBANKMENT OF THE EAST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The English spoken in the East is a vernacular so filled with poignant charm, so vividly picturesque, so terse, yet withal so delightful that, on first acquaintance an outsider, though English, is a total stranger to it. Odd words leap out at him as suddenly as fresh morning glories in the sunshine, and next to "come along to tiffin," one is bound to hear, "Come for a stroll along the Bund." One never hears of a Bund anywhere except in the East—the Bund at Yokohama, with its clatter of rickshaws; the Bund at Macao, sheltered by shimmering banyans; the Bund at Hong Kong, its great long yellow lanterns swaying in the shadow of the Peak. But the Bund at Shanghai is distinct from all these other embankments: it has, perhaps, less of their captivating attraction, but what it lacks in mystery it makes up in dash. If approached from the river (the Huang-pu) the friendly glare of tre-

mendous Standard Oil tanks on the way up, prepares one to expect the worst. For it is not China that greets the newcomer at the Bund in Shanghai. It is the foreigner.

Stretching for miles along the river front, the Bund passes through the American section, the British Concession, and French-town, as it is called, before it comes at last into its own in the seething Chinese quarter. Here swarm the thousands of sampans which house the river's teeming population, huddled close together in fierce or friendly contact as the case may be, but unutterably alive—their backs crawling perilously close to the edges of the black decks, wrinkled old women, worn with the rough toll of many journeys, complacent,

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sleek-looking men, curious, adventure-
some boys, half clad in the remains of
blue jackets, moth-eaten looking
chows, and happy-go-lucky chickens.
The free give-and-take of river life,
a sense of easy junketing from place
to place, the mellow music of lassy
waters and the red splash of a pirate's
sash—these come of those things
moored to the Chinese quarter of the
Bund.

But here the line is drawn. A rick-
shaw from this part of the Bund never
crosses the line into French-town. The
ragged, tousled coolie stops short at
the appointed spot, and to continue
on up the Bund, one steps into a
shining rubber-tired, wire-wheeled,
luxuriously cushioned rickshaw,
pulled by a well-clad coolie thoroughly
versed in the intricacies of pidgin En-
glish. China is thus left to doze away
on its sampans.

A clanging street car with passen-
gers crowding each other in true for-
eign fashion, though not paying eight-
cent fares, rasps gayly up the Bund,
making only less noise than the
screaming wheelbarrows trundled be-
side it. Formal, substantial English
banks, well-appointed hotels and ex-
clusive clubs look over the broad
Bund to the sparkling strip of water
that carries along to the sea a be-
wildering assortment of tugs, tenders,
houseboats, sampans and wide-eyed
junks which slip past, back and forth.
In endless procession apparently for
the sole edification of those contented
strollers haunting its promenade.

On the steps of the gray-faced
Custom House banked with bamboo
baskets of brilliant flowers crouch
the vendors, the more vivid in their
quiet, smiling way because of the
jangle of noisy hawkers all a-dangle
with cranes and charms which throng
you. It is this gay bit of a picture
which lingers longest as the lights of
the Bund grow soft in the haze that
drifts, with you, oceanward and away.

PANAMA LOTTERY OUT OF BUSINESS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The Pan-
ama lottery has gone out of business.
Its contract with the government of
Panama expired on Jan. 9, and an ap-
peal to the Supreme Court for an ex-
tension was denied. For the first time
in 30 years no lottery tickets are
being sold on the streets.
The business of the lottery amounted
to about \$1,000,000 a year. The chief
stockholder in the company passed
away about a year ago and the pre-
sent government of Panama is com-
posed of his political adversaries who
would not renew the contract.

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10c.
Bar of Bars
"Once you try, again and again you will buy"

HOTEL SERVICE MAY BE STOPPED

United States Post Office Depart-
ment Takes Action to Stop
Extra Telephone Tolls

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Discontinuance of telephone service
in all hotels, clubs, apartment houses
and other places which exact a tele-
phone toll in excess of the amount
charged for an equivalent service at
public pay stations, has been ordered
by the United States Postmaster-Gen-
eral, following a report that certain
New York hotels had expressed a de-
termination to charge an extra price
despite the order of the Postmaster-
General prohibiting it.

While the order relates particularly
to the situation in New York City, the
practice is known to prevail in most
of the larger cities of the United
States and it is expected that the
order, which is embodied in a telegram
to Union N. Bethell, chairman of the
government telegraph and telephone
operating board at New York, will be
made general. The order to Mr.
Bethell says:

"I notice from the papers that cer-
tain New York hotels have determined
to charge 10 cents for telephone mes-
sages in violation of my order. You
will direct officials operating the New
York Telephone Company's lines to
discontinue service in any hotel, apart-
ment house, club or similar institution
which shall charge any guest, tenant
or member for telephone messages an
amount in excess of that charged for
such service at the public pay stations
of the same exchange."

SUFFRAGE BILL ADVANCED

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—By unan-
imous vote, the amendment to the
state constitution giving suffrage to
women in Indiana and barring aliens
from voting, has been passed by the
state Senate. The bill now goes to
the House.

THE GROTE-RANKIN Co. SEATTLE

Pike Street and Fifth Avenue

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We are constantly offering large
and varied assortments of na-
tionally known lines of merchan-
dise, including

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sources
Hoover Kitchen Cabinets
Monarch Malleable Ranges
Howard Overdraft Heaters
Hoover Electric Cleaners
Victor Victrolas
Brunswick Phonographs
Columbia Gramophones
Maytag Electric Washers
Hotpoint Electric Appliances
Universal Electric Appliances
Wear Ever Aluminum Utensils,
etc.

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can be gained only by an actual
visit to this store.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Timothy Blink and the Flying Ship

It was noonday in early summer; no wind stirred among the petals of the June roses or lifted the tresses of the marguerites; each delicate green leaf, on bough and bush and tree, was motionless. It seemed to Timothy Blink almost as though these same quiet trees were painted against the china blue sky. He rolled over on the grass and bent his face near a dainty lady's slipper, in its bright lavender frock, and again was still. Most of the birds were quietly resting under the leafy boughs, and the chief song was that of the energetic grasshopper that sprang high and ever higher as it basked in the heat. Sometimes it took especial delight in poisoning itself for a second on Timothy's foot or his head or his finger and then, with a whirr and a rolling of its bright little eyes, it would rise for its brief flight. When it was tired of doing this, it sat on a dock leaf and shook its head a little and sighed.

"What's up?" asked little Tim. The grasshopper looked at him a moment, and then said: "Can you keep a secret?" Tim nodded and the little creature continued: "Really, I am the gayest of fellows, only sometimes, when I can't jump around any more, I sit and watch the birds and the bees and the butterflies. The birds have strong brown wings with which they cut into the blue sky; they soar up and out and away; they fly into the face of the sun; they skim over the water and over the dense, green forest. Then there are the big bees, seemingly so clumsy, yet really so deft and clever and nimble, visiting all the gardens in the world. All the rose-gardens belong to the great big, golden bees; all the woods where grow bluebells in their glowing masses, and primroses delicately rising in their thousands from the mossy earth. Oh! Happy golden bees! Take the butterflies; have you ever seen anything more lovely than the wings of a butterfly? Why, some of them are so blue they look just like little bits of sky that have broken off and drifted down to see what we are doing. The orange ones, fluttering over the marguerites! The purple ones, with precious stones of gold and emerald green! Of course, they cannot fly far at a time, but how graceful is their flight; it is a breath, a sigh!"

After this long address to the amazed and delighted Timothy, the grasshopper talked to itself a little, rubbed its queer rubbery little wings together and sighed again; whereupon the little boy smiled his most delightful smile, looked with the kindest eyes at the little grasshopper and said softly: "Did you ever think that I cannot fly at all?"

The grasshopper nearly fell off the dock leaf; it gasped and stared and then exploded with: "Nor can you—land sakes, child! That is really most unfortunate for you." So taken up was it with this new idea, that it got quite happy over it, and told little Timmie all he was missing!

"That is the beauty of being able to fly," chirped the little grasshopper. "You get so much pleasure out of everything. Why, sometimes I go so high I can see over the hedge into the next field. I never care to fly far at a time, because I love to get back to the grass and the flowers and everything!" His eyes were twinkling; he was singing. With a tremendous leap and another and another, he leaped himself out of Timothy's sight. Timothy lay back and laughed and laughed, and shut up his eyes tight and, suddenly, he heard the most beautiful sound in all the world. It was a voice!

Like the perfect music of a violin came the voice now to Timothy's quick ear. It said: "That little fellow said you couldn't fly, because you hadn't any wings, and we heard about it and I was pretty well finished. If you would really like to go up, I shall be awfully glad to take you."

Timothy very slowly opened his eyes, sat up also very slowly. Can you ever guess what was waiting for him, graceful as a bird, with clean, fine lines, silvery gray in color and stretching out, wavering, trembling as though eager to be gone—two lovely, silvery gray wings? Ah, yes, you guess; it was a flying ship! An aeroplane!

Over the world had flown the speaking flying ship, which was really a sort of relation of the little singing boat that had taken Timothy to the sea, over the sea and the mountains and forests, just to teach a brown-eyed, brown-haired little boy to fly! In the flying ship was a little seat, just big enough for Timothy to step into, and at the sides of it were fitted little red straps, to fasten him in with! Timothy, too enraptured and charmed to speak, ran round and round the flying ship, and then passed his hands over it, gently feeling its delicate wings, the smooth, shining sides. On the right side was painted in shiny letters, "Timothy Blink." Timothy saw this and almost spluttered in his excitement.

"But—but—" he said, and then he heard the gay laughter of the flying ship, the jolly, merry laughter that made him laugh, too.

"Yes," it said, "I am yours now, darling Timothy Blink, but you are not yet to have me all the time; now and then I shall come and see you; some day I shall come and never go away again. See, the sun is sinking a little. Feel on your face a breeze; the wind is rising; that is capital! The wings were vibrating, and the whole flying ship was trembling, as though to be gone. "Climb in, climb in," called the ship, "and we will fly!"

See him now, rosy of cheek, starry of eye, strapped in his little seat, learning to fly by his very own aeroplane! Up above the trees, and farther still, up above the clouds; earth flies back and soon is nothing but sky, now turning rose and gold and orange and

green. Away, away, flew the gallant ship and the plucky little boy. It was cold now, and Timothy's face tingled, but a great joy filled his heart, and he seemed to be singing to himself. "You are brave; you are a boy worth knowing," came the ringing voice of the flying ship. Of course, it was easy for little Timmie to learn flying, because this ship could fly itself, and could right itself any moment. So over the world they raced and dipped and darted, now low, now high, and the sun went to bed and the stars came out, and were most surprised and delighted to see their little friend Timmie so near them. They zigzagged and waved to him, and the moon had a race with the flying ship—and lost!

Like the birds and the bees and the butterflies, and even the little grasshopper, the lovely flying ship came back to the calmly sleeping earth at last. Timothy scrambled out and could not say anything at all, he was so happy, and his heart was singing such a glorious song. Just as the ship was slowly rising from the earth, he managed to say: "Flying ship, flying ship! Tell me one thing—Who made you?" Through the night, heard by the birds and the flowers and the beasts and the wind and the stars, went the answer of the flying ship: "I was made by man!"

How War Posters Are Made

"Didn't you know how war posters are made—some war posters, at least?" said the artist, as she leaned over a table on which she was mixing her colors and laughed a little at the ignorance of her guests. "Just stand by and watch; I'll try to explain it as I go along."

The visitors looked on for a while, scarcely understanding what was meant by all the different processes. The licks being properly mixed, neat little patches of four different colors were spread on the smooth surface of the marble table. Then, energetically manipulating her little roller—which, curiously enough is made of a preparation of molasses, the artist picked up a flexible linoleum block, laid it down on some waste paper and thoroughly inked it with the green ink. Going over to the press, then, she placed the wet block in exactly the right position against certain little bits of cardboard destined to hold it firmly in place, lifted a piece of rice paper, and arranged it evenly over the block; then the frame was closed down, the form pushed under the weights and considerable pressure applied. When the frame was again opened up, after the printing, there, wondrously, upon a paper was part of a little landscape—the part which the artist desired to make a soft green, the grass, some tall poplar trees along a canal, and little blotches upon the plaster walls of some quaint houses beyond. This same process was repeated with the three other blocks, blue for the water, red for the roofs, and a sort of gray which gave a final finish to the whole. By this time, the little picture was complete, and a charming thing it was, too.

Then the designer of the picture laid down her tools for a few moments and, with her finished work displayed, she explained what she had been doing. It was very interesting for those not so fortunate as to be able to do such work.

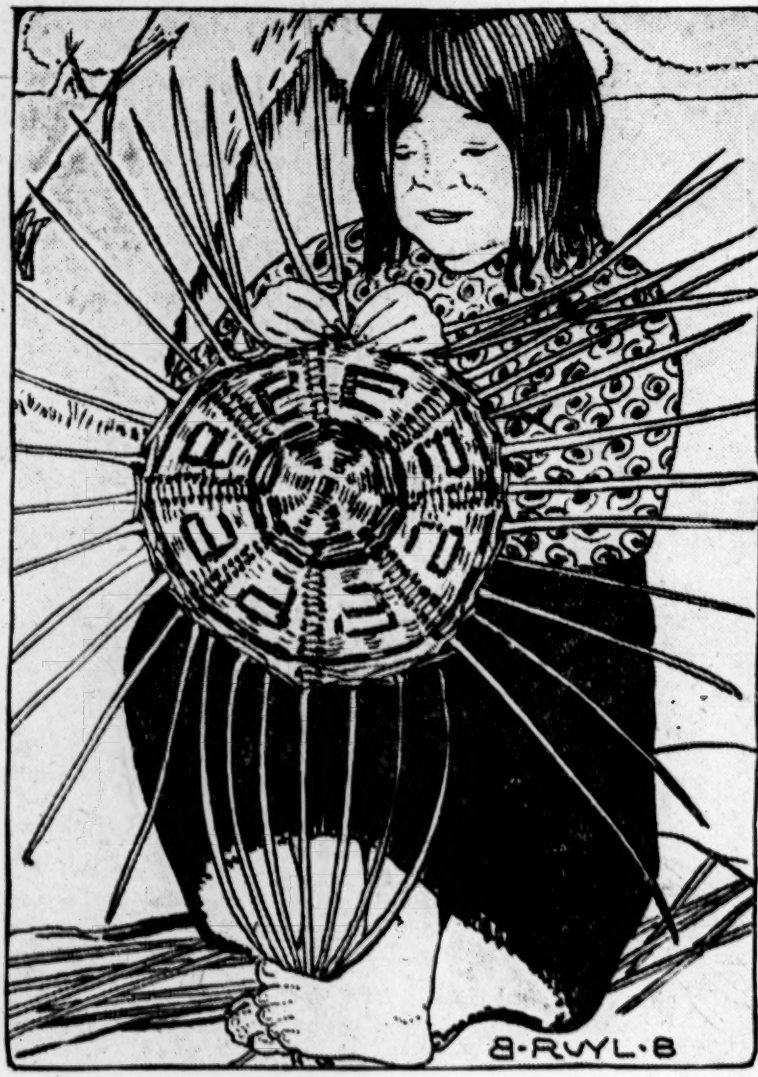
"You see," she began, "this is printing with linoleum blocks. The material is easily cut. I first draw a little sketch, like this," taking from her drawer a water color of the identical scene which we had just watched emerge from the press, "and with a tracing ink, made especially for the purpose, I trace the design upon transparent paper. From this can be made four transfers, absolutely alike. There must be as many blocks as there are to be colors in the design. With a sharp gouge, I hack out a part of the design upon each separate block; on one I shall leave, in relief, those parts of the sketch which I want to be red, another blue, another green, and the last gray. It's surprisingly easy to cut out the linoleum; just think how much harder it is for the Japanese, who use wooden blocks. The whole process is quite simple, when you understand."

The visitors were willing enough to admit that, with the reservation that you must know very well exactly how. This artist then showed some of her other work with linoleum blocks, much larger ones, with which she had printed big posters. The process was the same. Over in another part of the room, a man was printing a sheet of four posters, but for this he was using a different machine, and with the hand press. He had only to lay the sheet, which he wanted to print blue, in a precise spot of the machine, which then carried it in a moment back to where it was inked by big rollers, covered with blue ink, then pressed against just such a little plate as the guests had seen the artist use. This was much quicker, of course.

It all seemed quite miraculously quick and neat and exact; the visitors were delighted and they came away with a far better understanding of how some of the war posters, as well as smaller landscapes, post cards and other cards were produced, to adorn the billboards, show windows, recruiting places and public buildings of those nations which have been so recently at war.

Song

Little boy,
Full of joy;
Little girl,
Sweet and small;
Cock does crow,
So do you;
Merry voice,
Infant noise.
Merrily, merrily to welcome the year.
—William Blake.



"It is like a great spider, made of reeds and rushes"

In an Indian Village

Making Flat Baskets

In the Indian village, the mothers do most of the things there are to be done, and they do them all so willingly, they do them so cheerfully, that it is a joy to be near them while they are at work. The little girls have their share, too, and fetch and carry things made for little hands; sooner than later, they make their baskets, jars, rugs and garments, their offering to the well-being of the household. The houses belong to the women, and they make almost everything they use, there being no department stores within easy reach. But they sometimes take their wares—those things which they have made—to a trader, and he may exchange for a basket or a jar, a few yards of calico, or a pair of scissors for an Indian rug. Scissors shine in the light, and the nickel looks like silver. Indians value silver, not for trading, but to make beautiful ornaments; and, having learned the art of cutting things with scissors, they desire very much to possess a pair of scissors, as they do many beads of silver for a necklace, and silver bracelets for the arm.

When a basket is needed in the household, the mother gives out word that, this week, a basket is to be made. When a great event is to take place in a village, a crier, that is a man, goes upon the housetops and cries aloud three times a day, in the morning, at noon, and in the evening; and those who hear tell others, and so the event is known, for they have no such thing as a newspaper. While the mother does not go to the housetop, she does tell the father to search, while he is in the hills, to find the reeds she likes best with which to make her baskets. She tells the son of the family, who goes to the hills with his father, to chop wood for the fires, to search and find the rushes she likes best with which to make her baskets. She tells the grandmother, who has her own secret way of pounding the colored earth, to make the dye for the reeds. She, the grandmother, tells the daughter of the house to find the sharp stones which they use to strip the reed bark, that it may dry smooth and shine like the sun. And to the baby, she tells her intention of making the pattern, perhaps the rain pattern, the corn pattern, or the sun pattern; and the baby, who cannot yet talk, tells no one.

Then the mother shakes out her soft blankets, to sit upon. When evening comes, and the father and son return, bringing to the mother the reeds and rushes, they all sit about the fire, telling tales of their tribe till far into the night, and then they all sleep till the morning. The next day, the grandmother is stripping the reeds and, as they lie in the sun, she turns them over so they may dry evenly. When they are hard and smooth, it is the mother who dips them into the pot of boiling dye, into one color, then the other, and, finally, when all is in readiness, the mother sits down to her task.

Eight reeds she takes in her hand and, holding them in her hand, two by two, so that they are at right angles from each other, like a cross, she takes the colored rushes and weaves in and out the eight strands till they are firmly bound together. Then, little by little, she adds 29 other reeds between the first ones and, as the basket grows, two more again, separating them continually, so that two reeds only start together till, at last, it grows. It is like a great spider, made of reeds and rushes, with many, many more legs than the spider has. She weaves the rain pattern, the sun or corn pattern, as she goes along; for, when she was a little girl, she learned all the patterns by heart and she has woven many baskets of every pattern. She has the name of being one of the best basket weavers in the village, though all the women

weave well. So, when the basket is accomplished, and the edges are bound in flat on the hearth, it lies in the firelight, ready to bear its burden of good things to eat. Some baskets are made with clay baked inside and outside, that can be put on the fire and boiled; but this flat kind is used as a tray. Many are the kinds and shapes of baskets, made by the Indians.

Pete, Jean and John

Isn't it odd that Pete's little master in America should be named John and that Colonel Hawkins, in France, should place him in charge of a boy named Jean? You may know that Jean is the French name which corresponds to John in English; and, as soon as Colonel Hawkins heard his name, he thought that this was probably the boy whom his little friend in America would choose for his gallant Pete to remain with till the dog could be sent home again. When he met the boy, Jean came up to his ideal of a fine, manly French lad.

Pete appreciated his new friend, too; and, when Colonel Hawkins told him that Jean was to have him in charge for several weeks or months, Pete looked in turn at the colonel and Jean, as if he understood and was pleased. "Pete," said Colonel Hawkins, "as he must leave for Paris after a few minutes' stay with Jean, you've done splendid service at the front, when you were needed. I'm proud of you and your little master in America, who did his best to train you and offered you the first opportunity, and now the fighting's over and peace surely coming, we don't forget that you used to romp with little John. Now, you're going to romp with Jean for a while."

"You mean that I am to run and play with the remarkable dog, Monsieur?" Jean questioned. "You will be pleased with that?"

"It's just what I want," answered the colonel, "and why I asked your father, when he brought the dog to me in Paris this morning, if he knew of a place where Pete would have plenty of room to run. When he told me that he had a boy, I knew that you would enjoy frolicking with Pete."

"Oh! I will, yes, yes, Monsieur," said Jean, speaking rapidly, "only I wondered that I should be allowed."

"I understand," said the colonel, with a kindly smile, patting the boy on the shoulder, "but I hardly think that Pete's fine work in the army has made him so dignified that he will not enjoy his romps with you. I know that you two will have good times together. Now, your daddy and I must start back for Paris again. We wish we could have stayed longer, but soldiers have to obey orders. Good morning, and remember to write to John, in America, about Pete."

"He will, indeed," said Jean's father, embracing the boy. "I will," said the boy, "but where is the address? Will you send it to me?"

The colonel hesitated a moment, then he recollected: "The name and address are on Pete's collar."

Colonel Hawkins gave the boy's shoulder a pat, as he shook his hand; then he and the boy's father went to their machine and were soon whizzing away, waving to Jean and to his mother, who had been so happy at this unexpected call.

"Good day, Colonel Hawkins! Au revoir, papa!" Jean kept calling till the auto was out of sight.

"We didn't expect to see your papa this morning, did we?" asked Mme. Bonsard, as Jean and she turned toward the house, with Pete close to Jean.

"No; nor the American colonel, nor Pete," answered the boy. Pete rubbed his nose against his new friend's hand, on hearing his name.

"Pete likes you, doesn't he, Jean?" his mother asked, noticing the dog's action with great pleasure.

"The American colonel told him to like me," said Jean, "and of course

a dog who has served with the army would mind."

"Particularly as he feels that you are a boy who is fond of dogs," added Mme. Bonsard. "I think he knows that you have a dog of your own."

"Do you suppose Sourire and Pete will be good friends?" asked Jean. "Certainly; there's Sourire coming now." A black French bulldog was bounding toward them. You might wonder at the name, if you saw this energetic dog at a distance; but, when you looked right into his face, you saw the smile there. "Sourire" means "smile" in French.

Sourire stopped, when he came to Jean. He looked up into his master's face, as if to ask: "Where did this dog come from, and how do you expect me to behave?"

Pete looked at the newcomer with dignified interest, and waited for any command that might be given him, scarcely moving his head.

"Sit up," said Jean to Sourire. Sourire sat up, in a rather wobbly fashion, and Pete sat up, thinking the direction was for him. He remained as still as a statue.

Jean was surprised at Pete. "My! Sourire will have to become your pupil!" he exclaimed.

"Pete has had splendid training, both before he entered the army, and after, I guess," said Mme. Bonsard.

"Yes, mother," answered Jean; "of course we couldn't expect Sourire to sit up quite as well. Now, he's flopped to his feet, but he's a good dog, aren't you, Sourire? This is Pete, and he's one of our allies, who has come away over here from America. He has been in the service."

Sourire wagged his tail, as he went up to Pete and looked right at him.

Pete wagged his tail and looked down at the somewhat smaller dog in a friendly way; but he did not move a step, as he had grown accustomed to remaining still, unless he received a direct order.

"See what friends they are going to be," said his mother. "Take a romp over the fields with them."

"Come, Pete, come, Sourire!" called Jean, as he started off at a run, and the three were off. There was no doubt that the dogs were friends, as they knocked one another over, and Pete began to understand that now he could bark as loudly as he wished.

How much John, in America, would have liked to join with the three! But he heard about the play, for that afternoon Jean wrote him a letter, telling him all about Colonel Hawkins' coming to Villeneuve and bringing Pete there to stay for a few weeks, possibly a few months; of Sourire and what friends he and Pete were, of their play that morning and of the hope that John would write soon.

This letter came the same day as two from the colonel, the first telling how he had found Pete in the great Paris parade, on the day following the signing of the armistice and how he expected to have Pete placed in his charge the next day; the second telling of orders to leave Paris at once and of taking the dog out to Villeneuve. The day before, John had received a letter which had been written a month previous to Colonel Hawkins' first letter, from a French soldier telling of Pete in the service.

"Are you going to write to Jean?" asked his mother. "Isn't it good to hear so much about Pete, all at once, even if we have had to wait a long while for news of him?"

"Nothing could be much better except Pete himself," said John. "Only think of one letter yesterday and three today from France, and such good letters! Do you think I can write as nice a one to Jean? Isn't it odd, Mother, that his name is Jean and my name is John? It seems as if Pete must have just chosen him."

Garden Planning in February

At first thought, you might imagine that February was not at all the month in which to begin to consider your spring garden, whether it is to be at home or at school; but Mr. Kilpatrick, in "The Child's Food Garden," outlines quite a bit of work that may be done during this month.

In February, he writes, get flats ready to start your seedlings. To make a flat, get a box from the grocer, and saw the sides and ends off about four inches from the bottom. The box should be of such a size that you will be able to carry the flat about when it is filled with earth. Bore a few small holes in the bottom for drainage.

Spread a little excelsior over the bottom of the flat and cover with rich, loose soil to within one-half inch of the top of the flat. The soil must be very rich and well pulverized.

Sow very small seeds, like lettuce seeds, on top of the soil, in rows two or three inches apart, and press them down with the hand. Sprinkle the surface with loose earth, if a crust forms on the soil. Plant larger seeds, like nasturtium or beet seeds, in drills, two or three inches apart, and cover them to about four times the thickness of the seed. Mark with labels the kind of seed planted in each flat, or in each part of a flat.

Start your seedlings this month.

To Remove Developer Stains

Many a boy amateur photographer, who has been troubled by the developer stains upon his fingers, after emerging from his dark room, will be glad to know how to remove these disfigurements. Wilfred A. French, in Photo-Era, regards it as a simple matter to apply "the remedy recommended by an English worker—first, potassium permanganate and then sodium meta-bisulphate."

"I wouldn't have you lose your home," responded the Turtle hastily, turning about, "no matter how badly I want to get in water."

"There must be some way," the Fan remarked; "let me stop and think a moment."

"Maybe I can be of some use," said a voice from the waste paper basket. "I was thrown here this afternoon, because a little paste was spilled on me; and, if I am folded up and placed in the bottom of the bowl, the turtle can dive safely." A big desk blotter uncurled itself, and climbed out of the basket.

"The very thing!" cried the others. "It hurts my pride to think that I

The Turtle Goes in Swimming

The last light had been turned out and the room vacated for the night, but the smoldering embers in the fireplace and the moonlight streaming in through one of the long windows gave sufficient illumination to make clearly distinguishable the various objects in the room. With the closing of the door upon the room's last occupant, a sigh of relief went up, started first by the goldfish in the bowl on the table, and taken up by all the supposedly inanimate objects in the room.

"I don't see what you have to sigh about," said the Book Ends; "you can move and play about all day. Here I have to stand, stiff and straight, holding these books together and not daring to move; but, at last, I am through for the night," and he gave such a yawn, and stretched his arms so widely apart, that the books between them tumbled in a heap, one on top of another.

"I am sorry," he said to the discomfited volumes, with a twinkle in his eyes, "but, you know, you are all old enough to stand alone."

"I could," replied a wee book with a hand-tooled cover, "but this great book of quotations leans over against me, all the time, and pushes me completely over."

"I can't help it," protested the Quotations ponderously; "I am heavy with the lore of the ages."

"Stuff and nonsense!" exclaimed the Wee Book. "If you contain so much knowledge, it is all the more reason why you shouldn't lean on anyone."

"Dear me," broadly remarked a Fan on the mantelpiece, "do stop your quarrelling. I am only in here occasionally, when I have been out for the evening, but every time I come, the same thing happens. The book ends stretch and the books topple over, and then each book blames the other for not standing up. Why don't you spend the time helping each other?"

"That's not a bad idea," said the round Brass Clock on the mantel, chopping out its words the way it did the hours, "if only we knew what to do."

"I know what I should do, if I lived here," remarked the Fan. "I would start with one object and, in turn, give each something it had been expressly wishing for. In order that there would be no dispute about who should be first, I propose, in case you agree with me, that the talking machine count us out."

"An excellent idea," said the Andirons, and to this all the others heartily agreed.

"I'll be glad to count," commented the Phonograph, "if some one will wind me up."

"I will," replied the Grandfather's Clock in the corner. "I am used to being wound." He went over to the phonograph, and wound him in the most approved manner.

"I'll start with one end of the room, go entirely around it and end up with the table," said the Phonograph, putting on its softest needle, so that it could not be heard outside the room.

"Jersey, jersey, jersey, jaw. Dicky, dicky, dicky, daw. I'll count to a hundred. And then I'll add twenty. And the one who comes next. Shall have wishes a-plenty."

The count ended with the turtle, who was so flustered at this unaccustomed attention that he tried to withdraw himself into his shell; but, as he was made of china, did not succeed very well.

"Now," said the Fan, who acted as leader, "you must tell us what you most wish for and we shall all try to help you get it."

"My greatest wish," replied the Turtle, "is to get into real water. That is what turtles are made for, but here I have to stand, high and dry on this table, and do nothing but hold ends of pencils, pieces of chalk, stray buttons, and everything else for which there seems to be no place."

"But where shall we get any water?" inquired one; "we are not allowed to leave the room."

"How about the goldfish bowl?" asked the Brass Clock.

"The very thing," said the Fan, "and quite the proper place for the turtle. But, the question is, how is he to get into the bowl?"

"Be there a will, and wisdom finds a way," said the Quotations solemnly. "Oh, I have it!" cried the Wee Book, reaching up to whisper in Quotations' ear.

Whereupon, after a moment, there was a great scrambling among the books and all those between the book ends hurried out and piled themselves, one on top of another; the book of quotations was at the bottom, because it was the largest, then the next smaller in size, and so on until a regular flight of stairs was formed. Up these the turtle clumsily climbed. But, just as he was about to balance himself on the edge of the bowl, preparatory to diving in, there arose a great clamor among the goldfish.

"We don't want you to think that we do not wish the turtle," they hastened to explain, "but he is of china and, when he dives, he is apt to strike the bottom of the bowl hard and crack it. Then we would lose our home."

"I wouldn't have you lose your home," responded the Turtle hastily, turning about, "no matter how badly I want to get in water."

"There must be some way," the Fan remarked; "let me stop and think a moment."

"Maybe I can be of some use," said a voice from the waste paper basket. "I was thrown here this afternoon, because a little paste was spilled on me; and, if I am folded up and placed in the bottom of the bowl, the turtle can dive safely." A big desk blotter uncurled itself, and climbed out of the basket.

"The very thing!" cried the others. "It hurts my pride to think that I

should be so bent and twisted, but it is in a good cause, so here I go!" cried the blotter, after being sat on by the book ends and folded into a compact mass, dropped swiftly to the bottom of the bowl.

"Now it's ready for you!" cried the Fan, and once more the turtle clambered to the rim of the bowl. There was an anxious moment, as his china feet started to slip backward, but a tall candlestick which, heretofore, had taken no part, hastened over and, with a gentle shove, sent the turtle forward in the right direction. There was a splash, a gasp of surprise as the water closed over him, a scurrying of the fish to get out of the way, and the turtle settled heavily to the bottom of the bowl.

"How do you like it?" questioned the Phonograph, as he finished humming the air of an almost forgotten tune, about somebody who went to the bottom of the sea.

"It's—it's rather wet," gasped the Turtle. "I think I should like it better, if I could swim about, like the goldfish; but, alas! I'm too heavy for that."

"We can fix that," cried the goldfish. "Wait and we'll get under you and keep you afloat."

This was not an easy thing to do, for the turtle was quite heavy, and, moreover, he was firmly implanted in the soft blotter, but, by dint of much pushing with their flat noses, they at last managed to get him up, whereupon they slid under him and balanced him on their heads, much the same way as a group of stone dolphins are sometimes seen supporting the bowl of a fountain.

"Oh, this is great!" cried the Turtle, as they swam with him slowly about the bowl. "Now, I can see the castle. I have looked admiringly at it for a long time, but I never thought I should have the opportunity of getting so close to it. He was much interested, also, in all the growing plants and examined them, one by one. At last, he asked them to take him to the edge."

"I've enjoyed my trip immensely," he said to the goldfish, "but I know I'm heavy; so, if you will be so kind as to give me a big boost, I'll climb up again to the top of the bowl."

"That was splendid!" he cried, when he found himself once more on the table. "But, as long as I am not built for the water, I think I shall remain contentedly here."

With this, the books picked themselves up and trotted back to the book ends, who seemed so glad to see them that he gave them quite a warm embrace.

"Now, I call that a much better way to spend the evening," said the Fan. "You have given the turtle a great deal of pleasure. The next time, you can do something for some one else, whereupon she folded her skirts neatly together and stretched herself out for a rest."

The Tail of the Squirrel

The tails of the squirrels are broad and long and flat, writes John Burroughs, not short and small, like those of gophers, chipmunks, woodchucks and other ground rodents, and when they leap or fall through the air the tail is arched and rapidly vibrates. A squirrel's tail, therefore, is something more than ornament, something more than a flag; it not only aids him in flying, but it serves as a cloak, which he wraps about him when he sleeps.

In making the flying leap I have described, the animals' legs are widely extended, their bodies broadened and flattened, the tail stiffened and slightly curved, and a curious tremulous motion runs through all. It is very obvious that a deliberate attempt is made to present the broadest possible surface to the air, and I think a red squirrel might leap from almost any height to the ground. . . . Our flying squirrel is in no proper sense a flyer. On the ground he is more helpless than a chipmunk, because less agile. He can sail or slide down a steep incline from the top of one tree to the foot of another. The flying squirrel is active only at night; hence its large, soft eyes, its soft fur and its gentle, shrinking ways. It is the gentlest and most harmless of our rodents. A pair of them for two or three successive years had their nest behind the blinds of an upper window of a large, unoccupied country house near me. You could stand in the room inside and observe the happy family through the window pane against which their nest was pressed. There, on the window sill, lay a pile of large, shining chestnuts, which they were evidently holding against a time of scarcity, as the pile did not diminish while I observed it. The nest was composed of cotton and wool, which they flched from a bed in one of the chambers, and it was always a mystery how they got into the room to obtain it. There seemed to be no other avenue but the chimney flue.

A Difficult Choice

How does a grown-up ever choose which thing he wants to be? There are so many things to do, and each seems best to me.

Last week I was as good as gold; The circus came to town And, when I went, I knew I'd like to be a circus clown.

Or else a lion tamer bold With slender wand in hand; But, later on, I guessed I'd be The leader of a band.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

GOOD YIELD ON
ANGLO-FRENCH 5S

Although Market Price Has Had Considerable Advance, Investment Return Is Still Large—Has Convertible Feature

NEW YORK, New York.—United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland and French Republic 5 per cent bonds, due Oct. 15, 1920, commonly called Anglo-French 5s, are currently selling in the market at a price which gives a substantially larger yield than the new United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland 5½ per cent bonds, due in 1937, into which most issues of the United Kingdom 5½s maturing Feb. 1, have been converted.

The following shows the present market price and yield of the two issues:

Issue	Market Price	Yield
Anglo-French 5s, 1920	97½	6.35%
United Kingdom 5½s, 1937	100½	5.46%

Anglo-French 5s contain a convertible feature which provides they may be converted on any date not later than April 15, 1920, or provided notice be given not later than April 15, 1920, at maturity, par for par, into a joint 4½ per cent bond of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the French Republic, maturing Oct. 15, 1940, but the latter bonds are subject to redemption at par and interest in whole or in part, on any date not earlier than Oct. 15, 1930, upon three months' notice.

This is the largest foreign war loan floated in the United States—\$500,000,000. The main purpose for its flotation was to provide additional English credits in this country to produce greater stability in foreign exchange and thus assist American export trade. For the same reason other foreign government loans are expected in this country unless the Peace Conference may establish some constructive international agreement to put foreign exchange of all allied countries on a stable basis.

Anglo-French 5s have fluctuated quite widely in market price, in sympathy with events of the war. In 1917 they sold at a low of \$115, while last year they were 88½ per cent. Those investors who had the courage to buy these issues when the war was in a critical stage have been well repaid for their confidence.

CONSOLIDATED GAS
COMPANY'S DEFICIT

NEW YORK, New York.—The deficit of \$1,292,392 reported by the Consolidated Gas Company after dividends for 1918 is the result of abnormal costs while the selling price of gas remained fixed by law at 80 cents per thousand. The effect is visibly reflected by net earnings of only \$94,400 from the gas business, compared with \$1,368,699 in 1917 and \$2,086,566 in 1916. Profits from the gas business last year were the smallest ever reported.

These figures pertain only to the gas business of the Consolidated Gas Company itself. Strength of the company lies in its investments in other gas companies, and in the two big electrical subsidiaries, New York Edison Company and United Electric Light & Power Company. Income from these investments last year was \$7,141,372 and even though this was an increase of \$445,416 over 1917, the depreciation in earnings of the parent company resulted in the deficit.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—Changes in figures of actual condition of the associated banks of New York City as given in their weekly statement published Saturday follow: Surplus \$67,217,390, increased \$19,083,620; aggregate reserve \$580,134,000; loans, discounts, etc., \$4,766,539,000, decreased \$6,805,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$95,175,000, decreased \$3,436,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$558,159,000, increased \$12,745,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$10,748,000, increased \$77,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies depositors \$11,227,000, increased \$931,000; demand deposits \$3,873,062,000, decreased \$43,735,000; time deposits \$14,986,000, increased \$7,665,000; circulation \$35,972,000, decreased \$48,000.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Railroad Commission of California has approved the application of the Southern California Edison Company to issue \$8,000,000 general and refunding mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds and \$8,000,000 7 per cent gold debenture bonds. The commission recently granted the company a substantial increase in rates. Harris, Forbes & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Coffin & Burr and the National City Company are organizing a syndicate of investment bankers to offer these bonds.

STUDEBAKER EXPANDS

NEW YORK, New York.—A dispatch from South Bend, Indiana, says that A. R. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation, has announced that the company has perfected plans for an expansion of its South Bend plant. The Studebaker company intends, Mr. Erskine said, to have 50 per cent of the expansion completed by Oct. 1, next, and to have the plans fully matured by July 1, 1920.

COPPER SELLS LOW IN LONDON

LONDON, England.—Three months' delivery standard copper (castings) sold at £79 10s here, equivalent to 16½ cents a pound.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	46½	46½	46	46½
Am Car & Fdry	88½	88½	87½	88
Am Smelter	71½	71½	71	71
Am Tel & Tel	99½	100	99½	100
Anacosta	59	59½	59	59½
Baldwin Loco	66½	66½	66	66½
Balt & Ohio	45	45	45	45
Both Steel B	59	59	58½	58¾
Do 8½ pfd	102½	102½	102½	102½
B R T	20	20½	19½	19¾
Can Pacific	157½	157½	157½	157½
Can Leather	58½	58½	58½	58½
Ches & Ohio	55	55	54½	54¾
C M & St P	37	37	36½	36¾
C R T & Pac	23	23	22½	22¾
Chino	34	34	33½	33¾
Chino	47	47½	47	47½
Cruicell Steel	53½	53½	53½	53½
Cuba Cane	24	24	23½	23¾
Do pfd	76	76	75	76
Erie	16	16	15½	15¾
Gen Electric	148½	148½	146½	146¾
Gen Motors	124½	124½	124½	124½
Goodrich	59½	60½	59½	60
Int M pfd	97	97½	96½	97
Inspiration	44½	44½	44½	44½
Int M pfd	97	97½	96½	97
Kennecott	33	33	32½	32¾
Max Motor	39	39	38½	38¾
Met Pet	166½	166½	165	166
Midvale	41	41½	40½	40¾
Mo Pacific	23½	23½	23½	23½
N Central	73½	73½	73½	73½
No Pacific	90½	90½	89½	90
Pan-Am Pet	63	63	62½	62¾
Penn	44½	44½	44½	44½
Pierce-Arrow	40½	40½	40½	40½
Reading	78½	78½	78½	78½
So Pac	98	98	97½	97¾
So Railway	26½	26½	26½	26½
Studebaker	51½	51½	51	51¼
Texas Copper	190½	190½	189½	190
Un Pacific	126½	126½	126½	126½
U S Rubber	75	75½	74½	75
U S Steel	90	90	89½	89¾
Do pfd	113½	113½	113½	113½
Utah Copper	63½	63½	63½	63½
Westinghouse	41½	41½	41½	41½
Wills-Over	24½	24½	24½	24½

LIBERTY BONDS

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
L 1 3½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
L 1 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
L 2 4½s	95½	95½	95½	95½
L 3 4½s	94½	94½	94½	94½
L 4 4½s	94½	94½	94½	94½

FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
Anglo-French 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
City of Bordeaux 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½
City of Lyons 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½
City of Marseilles 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½
City of Paris 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of St. Louis 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½
U K 5½s 1919	100	100	100	100
U K 5½s 1921	98½	98½	98½	98½
U K 5½s 1927	100½	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices

Stock	Adv.	Dec.
Am Tel	100	
A A Chem com	100½	
Am Wool com	45½	
Am Zinc	111½	
Do pfd	45	
Arizona com	11½	
Atl G & W I	97	
Booth Elev	18½	
Booth Elev	28½	
Butte & Superior	60	
Cal & Arizona	40	
Cal & Hecla	430	
Copper Range	42	
Daily Daily	5½	
East Butte	9	
Fairbanks	53½	
Granby	74	
Greene-Can	43½	
I Creek com	45	
Isle Royale	24½	
Lake Superior	14	
Mass Elev pfd	14	
Mass Elev	82½	
May-Old Colony	3½	
Mohawk	23½	
N Y N H & H	29	
North Butte	104	
Old Dominion	23½	
Pond Creek	12½	
Stewart	36½	
Swift & Co	118½	
Union Pacific	161	
United Shoe	44½	
U S Smelting	49½	

NEW YORK CURB

Saturday's Market

Stock	Bid	Asked
Etina Explos	7½	7½
Asphalt	69½	69½
Barnett O & G	7½	7½
Big Ledge	42	42
Boston & Mont	45	45
Butte Detroit	1	1
Calcedonia	29	29
Calumet & Jer	6	6
Canada Cop	8	8
Cone Arizona	1½	1½
Cop Copper	5½	5½
Cosden & Co	7½	7½
Curtiss	11	11
Emerson	2	2
Federal Oil	3	3
Gillette	120	120
Green Monster	19	19
Hecla Mining	44	44
Houston Oil	78½	78½
Howe Sound	37½	37½
Hudson Oil	65	65
Island Oil	74	74
Jerome Verde	7½	7½
Jumbo	13	13
Kerr Lake	5½	5½
Keystone	69½	69½
Lake Tor Boat	14	14
Libby	19	19
Louisiana	24	24
Magma Cop	25	25
Marsh	2	2
McKin Dap	45	45
Merritt	21	21
Midwest Oil	121	121
Mineral Refining	129	129
Okmulgee	15	15
Peerless	18½	18½
Perfection Tire	58	58
Russian 5½s	65	65
do 6½s	60	60
Saguipa Ref	7	7
Saguipa Oil	12	12
Standard Gulf	24½	24½
Standard Motor	7½	7½
Stanton	15	15
Submarine Boat	11	11
Swift Oil	42½	42½
Unit Verde Ext	32	32
U S Steam	3	3
Victoria	24	24
Wright Martin	34	34

NATIONAL ACME PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York.—Net earnings of the National Acme Company for the final quarter of 1918 compare very closely to those of the similar period in 1917—\$1,514,000 in 1918 compared with \$1,493,000 in the previous year. These earnings are before the set-up for excess profits taxes.

DOMESTIC TRADE

STILL WAITING

NEW YORK, New York.—The wholesale and jobbing trade of the United States is still at a waiting stage, retail trade is less active, and the industrial pace, particularly in textile and iron and steel lines, is slower. Even collections are rather more tardy, and the number of unemployed is officially reported larger, this being confirmed by the advances of reduced active mill, blast furnace and mine capacity from a number of points, of old orders running out and of munition works turning over capacity to peace lines, says Bradstreet's Weekly Review of domestic business conditions, which continues:

Price uncertainty still rules nearly all wholesale lines of textiles. The mildest January in the history of the weather bureau discourages buying of heavy winter apparel. An additional bar to active buying, both wholesale and retail, and also to collections, has been set up at the South by the big January decline in cotton, and the slowness of retail demand and expectation of carrying over large stocks reach all the way back to the manufacturers, who, in textiles particularly, are finding present or prospective labor demands an additional discouragement to going ahead in lines where price cuts have been drastic.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$6,568,887	\$8,141,492	\$8,141,492
Net op rev	2,119,737	4,205,957	4,205,957
Op income	2,009,731	3,663,341	3,663,341
Total op rev	\$68,520,087	\$15,640,653	\$15,640,653
Net op rev	17,450,015	2,839,717	2,839,717
Op income	15,542,761	2,728,665	2,728,665

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$5,310,415	\$2,075,987	\$2,075,987
Net op rev	1,377,710	259,458	259,458
Op income	1,135,877	233,121	233,121
Total op rev	\$71,402,430	\$18,752,050	\$18,752,050
Net op rev	19,508,682	4,017,182	4,017,182
Op income	15,962,011	3,252,012	3,252,012

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$6,023,729	\$1,030,538	\$1,030,538
Net op rev	1,025,599	\$191,169	\$191,169
Op income	741,139	\$268,143	\$268,143
Total op rev	\$39,812,004	\$12,377,979	\$12,377,979
Net op rev	14,560,538	\$5,339,428	\$5,339,428
Op income	11,801,893	\$4,450,225	\$4,450,225

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$1,178,549	\$82,516	\$82,516
Net op rev	24,842	\$1,482	\$1,482
Op income	8,484	\$87,930	\$87,930
Total op rev	\$12,476,888	\$888,664	\$888,664
Net op rev	1,532,583	\$1,104,345	\$1,104,345
Op income	1,441,848	\$1,021,521	\$1,021,521

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$1,606,733	\$472,098	\$472,098
Net op rev	36,368	\$136,746	\$136,746
Op income	35,760	\$101,953	\$101,953
Total op rev	\$18,479,650	\$3,504,658	\$3,504,658
Net op rev	902,251	\$2,193,883	\$2,193,883
Op income	697,528	\$2,063,737	\$2,063,737

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$1,847,028	\$314,726	\$314,726
Net op rev	\$25,412	\$254,711	\$254,711
Op income	27,863	\$286,019	\$286,019
Total op rev	\$15,250,466	\$2,839,441	\$2,839,441
Net op rev	3,028,667	\$1,150,289	\$1,150,289
Op income	2,828,667	\$1,150,289	\$1,150,289

COLORADO SOUTHERN

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$1,376,711	\$971,956	\$971,956
Net op rev	501,722	153,633	153,633
Op income	454,578	153,420	153,420
Total op rev	\$12,955,897	\$1,989,163	\$1,989,163
Net op rev	8,578,837	\$596,524	\$596,524
Op income	3,013,802	\$299,822	\$299,822

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$3,609,855	\$771,691	\$771,691
Net op rev	5,576,313	\$2,051,655	\$2,051,655
Op income	4,006,960	\$1,549,922	\$1,549,922
Total op rev	\$3,046,862	\$180,241	\$180,241
Net op rev	875,334	\$539,329	\$539,329
Op income	582,410	\$558,259	\$558,259

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$34,136,851	\$2,120,511	\$2,120,511
Net op rev	12,527,667	\$2,016,683	\$2,016,683
Op income	10,495,119	\$2,015,668	\$2,015,668
Total op rev	\$3,036,614	\$701,812	\$701,812
Net op rev	436,244	\$241,391	\$241,391
Op income	433,192	\$240,262	\$240,262

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Item	1918	1917	1916
Total op rev	\$2,238,801	\$588,428	\$588,428
Net op rev	552,773	\$109,277	\$109,277
Op income	428,773	\$54,182	\$54,182
Total op rev	\$22,477,009	\$4,234,884	\$4,234,884
Net op rev	5,745,473	\$2,481,811	\$2,481,811

ADMINISTRATION OF PROHIBITION LAWS

British Columbia Legislature to Be Asked for a Select Committee to Conduct Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—When the Legislature of British Columbia opens its session steps are to be taken forthwith toward a general inquiry into the question of prohibition, and its enforcement, in the Province. Mr. W. J. Bowser, leader of the Conservative opposition, intends to ask for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of the Prohibition Act.

This proposed investigation would bring to light, it is believed, all of the facts which it was sought to develop through the hearings which were instituted by the Royal Commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Clements. This commission has been adjured to make the inquiry of the scope contemplated, Chief Justice Hunter of the Supreme Court of the Province holding it to be ultra vires in a recent decision. Eventually the matter concerning the legality of the Clements Commission will undoubtedly be carried to the Privy Council for a ruling. Notice already has been given by the Attorney-General, Mr. Parsons, of a prospective appeal from the decision of the Chief Justice. W. Savage, counsel for the Prohibition Party, states that the appeal to secure a reversal of the decision should be placed on the broad fundamental that under the British North America Act the provinces have been given jurisdiction in all civil and commercial law, including the procedure in all civil matters.

CANADIAN FINANCE AND THRIFT STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—How Canada expects to finance its immediate and future needs for expenditures incidental to the war, to increase its trade by credits to customer nations, and to recover as much as possible the losses caused by the war, was outlined in an address by Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., on war savings and thrift stamps delivered before the Montreal Publicity Association. Sir Herbert Ames said that taking into consideration the war expenditure, and the sums required to care properly for soldiers and their families, the total had to be placed at upward of \$2,000,000,000, and Montreal's share would be approximately one-twelfth.

Canadians, he said, had greatly surprised themselves when, forced back on their own resources during the last three and a half years, they had raised domestically all the funds which were hitherto raised abroad. Surveying this new situation, the government had decided to encourage this new spirit both for its own benefit and for the benefit of the people, by instituting the war savings and thrift stamps. Every person who participated in the purchase of these stamps would secure a stake in the country, becoming a shareholder in the national debt, and the success of the scheme would obviate the necessity of any more great national loans, Sir Herbert stated.

The greatest value of the scheme, Sir Herbert considered, was that it would secure the necessary money for government needs from the small investors, leaving the larger capitalists free to invest in other necessary activities requiring vast amounts of money, and all for the good of the country. The great national loans had to some extent diverted large capital from these necessary channels, and it was desired to avoid this for the future. The success of the scheme would depend on the Canadians' acceptance of the fact that the end of the war had not released them from the obligation of saving.

CANADIAN TRADE POSITION COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Trade figures for the Dominion of Canada for the nine months ended Dec. 31 show that the total of Canadian imports and exports was \$379,495,186 less than for a similar period in 1917. For the nine months just ended the total of Canadian trade was \$1,676,096,825, while in 1917 it amounted to \$2,055,412,011. For the month of December alone, the decrease amounted to \$28,551,923, the 1917 total being \$212,521,710, and the 1918 being \$183,969,787.

The falling off in trade is due largely to a decrease in the export of domestic merchandise, chiefly agricultural products, which when compared with a similar period last year, totals over \$310,000,000. At the end of December, 1917, the total exports of this class of goods was \$1,257,634,900, while this year it was \$947,275,356. Import figures show a decline of \$55,576,947 during the nine months as compared with 1917. During the nine-month period just closed agricultural products were exported to the value of \$228,149,278. Last year for the same period the total was \$476,538,003. Exports of domestic manufactured articles show a decrease of \$84,068,824, the figures for 1917 being \$322,936,450, and for 1918 \$438,954,606.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—When addressing the annual meeting of the Ontario Motor League, the Hon. Finlay G. Macdormid, Minister of Public Works and Highways, stated that the government intended at once to ask for tenders for the construction of 100 miles of the new provincial highway, and that much important preliminary work would be carried on this coming

summer on the remainder. He declared that it is the intention of the government to encourage the counties to carry on an aggressive program in connection with roads under their control, and said that the only protest the government had received as to its own scheme of road building came from the United Farmers Association, which, in the form of a resolution, denounced "the reckless expenditure of the people's money in the construction of expensive highways for the benefit of idle speed-motocyclists." He said his reply to this was, that the government in improving the roads of the country had but one thought in mind, and that was to take care of the commercial requirements of the rapidly growing Province of Ontario.

MISSING VOUCHERS FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINDSOR, Ontario.—After 38 years the disappearance of receipts for the payment of \$600 of public money has been explained by their discovery in an old unused desk which William Hughson, former tax collector of the township of Colchester South, sold at a public auction recently. In 1880 Mr. Hughson, when making a final reckoning of his collection of taxes with the treasurer of the county, was apparently \$600 short in his accounts, and although Mr. Hughson believed that he had paid the amount, he could not produce the receipts. Feeling keenly the position in which he was placed, he resigned his office and mortgaged his farm to cover the apparent deficiency. The county will now be asked to refund the money, which at the rate of 6 per cent will amount to nearly \$2000.

LIQUOR SEIZURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—A carload of liquor smuggled into this city as "pressed paper," when seized was found to contain 253 gallons of alcohol and 288 bottles of sealed whisky. The car was consigned to the Ontario Wrecking Company, and arrived in the Toronto freight yards from Montreal some days before the seizure was made. Plain clothes policemen awaiting their opportunity to make arrests in connection with the shipment. Their vigilance was rewarded by the appearance on the scene of Aaron Stein, president of the firm, and Hyman Albert, treasurer, accompanied by four employees, to unload the car, and the six men were immediately placed under arrest. They were later released on bail.

QUEBEC COUNTIES SEEK BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The mayors and other representatives of more than 30 municipalities of the counties of Chamby, Vercheres, Laprairie, Richelieu and St. Hyacinthe (known in Montreal as the South Shore) met at Longueuil and passed a resolution urging upon the federal government the desirability of at once constructing a bridge across the St. Lawrence River to connect Montreal with the southern counties. Ferries and one section of the Victoria bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway are the only means of approach to the city, but the tolls and other drawbacks are hampering.

THRIFT CLUBS FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The Department of Education will encourage thrift in the schools in a systematic campaign to stimulate the sale of war savings and thrift stamps. The department will distribute 50,000 copies of the Canada war savings and 50,000 copies of the booklet, "What Canada Has Done in the War," among trustees, teachers and senior pupils of the 5000 schools in the Province. Instructions will be given in the method of organizing thrift clubs, so that the children of Saskatchewan who have saved for four years for patriotic purposes will continue saving for themselves.

LOANS FOR MICHIGAN SOLDIERS

LANSING, Michigan.—A concurrent resolution calling upon the Michigan War Preparedness Board to loan to each returned soldier from the State in need of temporary financial aid a sum not to exceed \$50 has been adopted by the Lower House of the legislature.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE

SALE OF PAINTINGS

SPECIAL exhibition for one week, Feb. 3 to 10, at THE STUDIO BOOK SHOP, 188 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

FOR SALE—1, C. S. ship-drafting course; clear title; 25¢; less than cost; course transferable. Address E. T. H., 1109 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXPERIENCED business man will take financial active interest in growing bus. of meat locality immediately. N. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, by young married couple, board and room with priv. bath, in Brookline. Permanent. Address L. S., Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BUSINESS man and wife living in beautiful country home in the mountains of the far west on E. R. and within easy riding distance of Capital City offer good home, good wages and steady employment to capable woman beginning in kindergarten work, for 5 year old son and through primary studies ready for high school or equivalent, able to teach at least rudiments of music and instrumentation, violin or piano. Two will temporarily reside in Chicago and give written applications prompt attention if accompanied with unquestioned references. Address Paul Gowen, 4027 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

YOUNG lady wanted to learn cashier work. No knowledge of bookkeeping required. Apply before 6:30 A. M. to A. A. ALLEN CO., 21 Winter Street, Boston.

WANTED: Refined woman to assist mother with general household work. Good home. 1416 Olive Ave., 2nd Apt., Chicago. Tel. Edgewater 7319.

A FIRST CLASS skirt draper, one who can take charge of skirts; also finishers. Hagan, Green, 10 W. 34th St., New York City.

COMPANION to lady; refined home; no housework. Good trade; \$15 monthly. Address Mrs. H. K. Trask, Garden City, L. I.

SCHOOLS

New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Director

Second Session Begins

Next Thursday

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Offices now open for registration. Instruction given in Private and in Small Classes. Free Lecture Courses, Concerts and Recitals for pupils. Pupils admitted at any time.

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Courses in automobile business, including tractors and trucks; also Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Tire Repairing, and Aeroplane Mechanics.

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This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The PRINCIPAL, St. Louis, Mo.

A prospectus will be mailed on application

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Three Months' Individual Instruction

SUMMER TERMS

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This school offers a complete course of study from Primary Preparatory through High School. A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated.

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A 100-acre beautiful high class dwelling site among the oranges of California. Estimated \$6000 to \$7000 Valencia crop now on trees, 35 acres Navel and Valencia Trees now bearing; six to ten years; 27 acres smaller trees, including lemons, olives. Very shortly property will give without question annual net income of \$10,000 to \$20,000. Has own water system, good well, electric power, cement outlets, tile to trees. Abundant water. Near mountains, only mile and quarter from town and railroad; newly finished cement highway. Drive through grove bordered by the much sought after oleander and pampas grass. Property clear. Owned by non-resident who must sell. Some money down, balance mortgage. Bank reference if desired. Pictures of grove and mile of property with full information with LLOYD E. NOBLE, 606 Grant Bldg., Phone 13622—Main 1028, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.

2 FLAT FRAME HOUSE, MISSION DISTRICT on lot 25x113 ft., garden, 2 sheds; excellent car service. Upper flat, 3 rooms, bath, sun porch. Lower flat, 4 rooms, bath, bath, sun porch. \$4000 cash or terms. Address L. W. K., 2363 23rd St., San Francisco, Cal.

ONE hundred acres land. Twenty acres cleared; orchard; vineyard; eight miles from railroad. One mile from post office; price \$1000. Address WM. F. JEFFERIES, Congo, Arkansas.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Useful butler and cook-haundress to take entire charge of a family of two in the country. Gardener for meals. Strictly first class requirements. P. O. Box 5, Houpsstad, Long Island.

HELP WANTED—MALE

PROGRESSIVE manufacturing concern want at all assistant and bookkeeper to take full charge of work. Salary commensurate with ability. Good references. Chicago applicants given preference. Addr. L. 22, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Lithograph and Printing Salesman. Must be experienced and energetic. To call on business in Penn. and West Virginia. THE FOREMAN HANSCOTT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

IN CALIFORNIA—Housekeeper for small family or cook for number of men; excellent experience; good wages. H. J., 1100 National Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

ENGLISH woman, experienced second maid, desires position in household. Address S. G., 946 East 48th St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG man with college education and mechanical exp. desires to associate with the experimental or development dept. of an estab. concern. W. 62, Monitor Office, Boston.

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HAND MADE LACES AND EMBROIDERED LINENS—SILK—CLOTHING—BLOUSES—KIMONOS—AT LOWEST PRICES

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Everything Men and Boys Wear

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Walk-Over

Shoes for Men and Women of Critical Taste

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Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner

Just home cooking and everything the very best

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Will rent large, attractive front room; bath; modern private apartment. Suitable one or two gentlemen.

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Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel
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Good foods make eating a pleasure

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BETTER CLOTHES FOR MEN
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REASONABLY PRICED

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QUALITY
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House of Quality
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Where fashions in Quality and Harmony reign.
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New and Second Hand Tires
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

VELASQUEZ AND MR. X

He Approves of the Spaniard

Usually I avoid payment days at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, for the economic reason that a quarter is a quarter. But that Friday (Friday is a payment day) I had an impulse to visit the museum, and my impulse was stronger than a quarter. It arose from seeing Maeterlinck's "Beethoven," incidentally from his moving idea of making the portentous, forbidding figure of Destiny shrink, as the play proceeds, into its natural nothingness. And I wanted to compare Maeterlinck's idea of Destiny with the idea of Fate by an American sculptor, Alexander P. Proctor, shown in his remarkable and not readily forgotten figure of a stealthy, ponderous and ominous beast of prey. So, with my quarter ready, I proceeded to Eighty-Second Street.

On the steps I encountered Mr. X. He had paused to inhale the invigorating air for which New York is famous, and he had removed his silk hat, inviting the zephyrs to play about his well-shaped brow. It is the brow of a man of substance, a prosperous man, who is using his prosperity wisely and with an air. There is nothing of the Bolshevik about Mr. X. Indeed, I could not help admiring his goodly figure, his astrachan coat, his severe trousers, his gray-black gloves, his spotless collar, and the peep of white cuffs. I felt proud to be honored among his acquaintances.

We exchanged salutations and I proceeded to make a jocular remark (a bluish on my character which I have not yet quite been able to eradicate). "It's a paying day, Mr. X," I said. "I am aware of it, sir," he answered, "and I beg to inform you that when I visit this excellent institution I invariably select those days when a modest charge is made. The institution has to be supported financially, and I consider it the duty of a successful business man to choose those days when a charge is made—and (a faint smile flickered for an instant over his well-modeled lips) "and when the—er—proletariat is a little less in evidence. Moreover, when I visit this institution, I pay some regard (if you will permit a personal reference) to my costume. An ill-dressed man, an untidy man, or one who has neglected to shave himself is not fit company for important works of art. Do you take me, sir?"

"Entirely! I offer you my felicitations, Mr. X. Philip IV of Spain would have approved of your costume."

A shade of suspicion fluttered in Mr. X's eyes, but as my face was solemn he contented himself with saying, "Why Philip IV?"

"Because when Philip IV ascended the throne of Spain, in 1621, he instituted a plain and sober method of dress—black, all black with a wide linen collar and cuffs, sometimes relieved by a golden chain from which hangs the Order of the Golden Fleece."

Mr. X pursed and he fingered his massive watch chain.

"Philip's fancy for somber clothes may incidentally have assisted the expression of the genius of Velasquez, who, as you know, was Philip's favorite painter and friend. He gave him a studio in the palace at Madrid and Velasquez devoted most of his life to painting the portraits of Philip and his family. They live not through their deeds, they live through the art of Velasquez. That is immortality on earth. But all this is an old story to you, Mr. X."

The good man bowed. "No, sir, I am always glad to learn. Years of absorption in the task of manufacturing the Perfect Bath have not allowed me to devote as much time as I could have wished to the art and life of Velasquez. You were saying, sir, something about the dark costumes imposed on the Spanish court by Philip IV helping the art of Velasquez."

"Yes, it forced Velasquez to investigate the fascinating problem of black, that is, the gradations of black—blue-black, purple-black, gray-black—all the variations of the family of blacks seen under the changes of light. Velasquez saw color. He could paint color. Those who say that Velasquez was not a colorist have only to be reminded of 'The Surrender of Breda,' a dream of color and the greatest historical picture in the world; of the portrait of the monarch known as the 'Frua Philip,' now in the possession of Mr. Henry Erick, an orderly riot of color; of the shimmering rose-pink in the dress of the 'Infanta in Red,' but it is the blacks of Velasquez that fascinate me—the diaphanous drapery beneath the body of the 'Rokeby Venus'; the blacks and grays, wonders of tone and values, in 'The Maids of Honour,' and the noble blacks in the portrait here, in this museum, of Philip Young."

Mr. X tucked his umbrella (it was the right kind, with a collapsible crook so that it can be packed in a trunk) under his arm, and advanced his right patent shoe foot a few inches. I have noticed that when, in talking, I get the bit between my teeth, he waits until I mention something concrete, something he understands, and then he pulls me up sharp with a jerk.

"Here, in this museum," echoed Mr. X. "Pray let us examine it." He paused a moment to reprimand three children who were using the swing-door as a plaything, and then linking his arm in mine (I hope that janitors noticed us) he paid the two quarters, affably waving aside my remonstrance, and then allowed me to lead him to gallery 27.

There, in the place of honor, hangs Philip IV by Velasquez, painted when Velasquez was 25 and Philip 19. This early work is singularly attractive. It

is the straight painting of a young master. The trained hand of the artist has followed the unerring eye. It is attractive because it is so sure, so frank an example of the painter's power of draftsmanship and of placing a figure on the canvas, boldly yet modestly.

Velasquez never showed off, never flattered with cleverness, never allowed his technique to outdistance his theme. He painted as he lived; his art is a reflection of the art of a Spanish gentleman, plain and courteous, of noble birth and modest manners, who received a small salary as Philip's Palace Marshal, including a yearly new suit of clothes, and who filled in his time painting masterpieces. Here is Philip Young, before Olivares, his Prime Minister, had brought Spain to disaster; before he had sucked the orange of life dry and found it bitter and bitter; Philip fair and curly, tall and alert, with the Hapsburg mouth and the Hapsburg nose; Philip IV of Spain, unhappy, unfortunate, unregretted, who is said never to have been angry and to have laughed only three times in his life.

When I look at a portrait like this, the present fades away into stillness and the past becomes vociferous. So real did Philip Young seem to me, so vivid the scene when he would steal away from the claims of state and proceed by a secret staircase to the studio of Velasquez and there sit talking, that I forgot all about Mr. X.

I turned to find that the worthy man had seated himself on a cane chair and was gazing intently at Philip Young.

"A remarkable portrait, sir," he said. "And no doubt an excellent likeness. As a good democrat, kings have little interest for me, but, if I may say so, this seems to me to be an admirable portrait of a man, a weak man, but a kindly man, if I may use the expression; certainly he had good taste. I approve of dark clothes, especially on important occasions, and those worn by King Philip seem to be exceptionally well made. . . . It is a remarkable portrait; it seems to me to have qualities of gravity and sincerity that are all too rare in art."

Mr. X's eyes wandered. I followed their direction. They had roamed to the portraits by Van Dyck that hang on either side of the Velasquez. Then he said something which explains why I so constantly seek Mr. X's society. Yes, Mr. X betrays, periodically, remarkable artistic acumen. He said, "The Van Dycks look superficial beside the Velasquez."

"Oh, rare Mr. X!" I cried. "I can understand," he continued, "why Sir Walter Armstrong (he referred to his notebook) 'should have called Velasquez the greatest painter the world has produced. Oh, yes, I make a note of brief, definite statements like that by authorities. You were saying, sir, that Velasquez painted his royal master many times.'"

"Endlessly. There is a 'Philip Young' at Boston, others in the Prado at Madrid, many of 'Philip Middle Aged' and in the national gallery, London, a half length of 'Philip Old'; superb, a masterpiece, the joy of artists, the despair of copyists. This one here you feel is the result of the unerring eye, and the faultlessly obedient hand of Velasquez working in combination; you can follow the processes of his draftsmanship and painting; but in the 'Philip Old' at the National Gallery, all you can say is, that it seems to have been willed—and it was done. And if we say of the simple figure of 'Philip Old' what shall we say of the group of figures, 'The Maids of Honour,' at Madrid, called by Spaniards 'The Family Picture.' The parents of little Princess Margaret wanted another portrait of her, so she was conducted to the painting room of Velasquez in the old palace at Madrid. But the child was tired of having her portrait painted; she protested, she rebelled, so her little maids of honor were called and they brought with them her favorite dwarf to amuse her, and her big dog, and the King and Queen were there looking on and saying, 'Now be good, there's a dear,' and the master of the ceremonies had drawn back the curtain, at the back of the vast chamber, letting in a flood of sunlight, and there was Velasquez standing before the canvas as big as the wall of a cottage and his quiet deep eyes took in all the scene, including his own figure, which he could see in a mirror, the protests, the entreaties, the cajoleries and the way the light lost itself and found itself again in the dim heights, and the rafters of the painting room. Velasquez looked. He saw that it was good. He began to paint. Some time later, long after, when the picture was quite finished, Philip IV said to Velasquez, 'There is one thing wanting; thereupon he took a brush, dipped it in red pigment, and painted on the breast of the figure of Velasquez in the picture—the cross of Santiago."

"A fitting honor," said Mr. X. "That is the right way to bestow knight-hood. I have often thought that were I an Englishman, I would refuse a knighthood like Mr. John Galsworthy and others. And yet, and yet" (Mr. X smiled), "suppose King George were to meet me in the corridor of Buckingham Palace, after enjoying a bath in my Super A tub, and out of sheer gratitude were to—tush! tush! pardon me. Such levity is unbecoming, indecorous, surrounded as we are by noble works of art. But that must have been a proud moment for Velasquez!"

—Q. R.

WHISTLER PORTRAIT SOLD

NEW YORK, New York—Whistler's famous painting, "Lady Meux," has been purchased from the family of Lady Meux, in England, for \$200,000 by a firm of New York dealers. It was painted shortly after Whistler returned to London from Venice in 1850 and it is considered one of his best, full-length portraits.



"July Day," by Gerald Moira

A summer beach scene of riotous color in the Toronto exhibition

THE NATIONAL ART SHOW IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — The largest and most important of all the loan exhibitions so far held by the National Gallery of Canada opened in the new galleries of the Art Museum of Toronto, at "The Grange," on Jan. 7, to continue for about six weeks.

The National Gallery's policy of lending all the pictures it can spare to any art body in the Dominion that has proper facilities for their exhibition, naturally leaves the most valuable ones at home, because they are not to be risked on road or railway any more than is absolutely necessary. It is possible, however, to send such particular treasures abroad occasionally to the most modern fireproof galleries, with extra safeguards in the shape of packing and unpacking. That is why the most precious of the National Gallery's possessions have been allowed to make two short trips abroad, the one to Montreal and the other to Toronto, during the silent period when the National Gallery has no home in Ottawa.

The Toronto exhibition includes the greater number of the purchases made by the National Gallery trustees during the five years prior to 1914, when the war came and reduced art subsidies to a minimum. There are 75 pictures in all, both large and small, and they fit the first three galleries of the new Toronto Art Museum plan like a glove—or, to be more explicit, with a single row of pictures well spaced.

The center gallery, an oblong one, is devoted to modern pictures; one of the smaller ones to everything painted before Queen Victoria's reign; and the other small one to little pictures—oil, water colors and pastels—and the result is sufficiently diverse and wholly attractive. The center of the two long walls of the big gallery are made by Ansony Brown, R. A.'s, "In Suffolk," one of the painter's most successful pictures of cattle, in a wonderful Suffolk landscape, which made its bow to the public in the 1913 Royal Academy; and "Charity," by Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A., a large, decorative picture of 18 years back, more tender and subtle in color and austere in conception than his present-day work, but losing nothing thereby in force of argument.

Then there is Charles Furse's "Lilac Gown," an oval portrait of Miss Mabel Terry Lewis, in a yew-hedged garden, and, accompanying it, the circular portrait of Miss Constance Collier, "The Lady in Black Fur," by Charles Shannon, A. R. A. One end of the gallery is entirely taken up by the immense and brilliant "July Day," by Gerald Moira, a summer beach and white cliff picture remarkable for a riot of color and fine naturalistic painting of sea and sky. Facing it at the other end are two large pictures, one "The Green Feather," by Laura Knight, a brilliant study of a woman in an emerald green skirt and black hat and jacket, and Luis Mora's "In Costume," in which three straightforwardly painted Spanish girls are adding the final touches for the fiesta. There is a Monet "London Bridge in a Fog," no description of which is adequate at all to describe the gradual unfolding of its characteristics from a luminous mist.

Farther down on the same wall are Sir John Lavery's "Mary in Green" and Glyn Philip's "Morning Prayer," a monumental figure of a Negro on the housetop in the early dawn. Near by is D. Y. Cameron's "October," richer in color, if perhaps less arresting in motive, than his work today, and there is possibly the best picture ever painted by Mark Fisher, A. R. A., certainly a gem of the first water, "Sheep Shearing in a Barn." There are many others not a whit less interesting, including an Open nude reflection, and a portrait of an old woman by Mrs. Swynnerton, a wonderful thing.

The larger of the two small galleries, the one devoted to pictures

painted before the eighteenth century, is centered on one of its walls by a full-length portrait of the young King Charles I, by Daniel Mytens, which explains the character of the last English king to give his life to try to make his throne safe for autocracy better than any flatteries by the later Van Dyck. On another is a fine "Portrait of a Cardinal," by Caravaggio, as modern and incisive as any Sargent and marvelously full of character. Opposite hangs a portrait of the classicist, "Tom Taylor," by Lawrence, a simple and unpretentious piece of painting, but Lawrence at his very best, character dominating technique, as it always should, with the finest painting of a pair of hands well imaginable.

There are many more and all good. There is a Gainsborough sketch of the Negro musician, "Ignatius Sancho," painted in an hour and three-quarters, and looking like the masterly accomplishment of days and weeks; Hogarth's "John Herring" portrait, Hopper's "Hookham, Frere," van Horst's "Earl of Carrick and His Sister," Luca Giordano's "Adam and Eve," a wonderfully able painting of the figure done with big brushes and at the speed that earned him his nickname, "Luca Make Haste." There is an exquisite Chardin "Still Life" and two small primitives, one French and one Flemish, just to take the story back to the fourteenth century.

The little pictures in the other small gallery are all modern, if Marillat and Mettinger, early and middle Victorians, can be included among them for once. There are three lovely water colors by Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, a good cornfield by McTaggart, a study of a little girl's head, "Mary," by Orpen, which could hardly be improved upon, and a somewhat similar sketch of a Burmese girl by Festus Kelly to which the same remark would apply, and a host of others, each with their special appeal.

PORTRAIT RELIEFS BY SPICER-SIMSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The exhibition of portrait reliefs and medals by Theodore Spicer-Simson, which is now on at the Art Institute, brings to mind again the fact that sculpture appeals to many who are not interested in painting. It is a fact frequently demonstrated by the children and the rural visitors to a museum. On the other hand, of course, there are many who profess no interest in the art who would miss it immensely were it taken from them. Every one is carrying sculpture about with him, on the coins in his pockets, and it is interesting to think that there have been cast but a hundred of Fraser's fine hump-backed buffalo which occupies almost the entire face of the American five-cent piece, or but a hundred of Brenner's fine relief bust of Lincoln, on the American penny, how eagerly would they be sought by collectors and how eagerly gazed at by a public that now never gives them more than a casual glance.

Perhaps a clearer understanding of Spicer-Simson's portrait reliefs may be gained if one thinks of a coin, although coins are made in a different manner. For coins are made from large models reduced. These portrait reliefs are the actual size of the wax models. In making them, the artist first works on a delicate waxen surface. This is cast in plaster, and from the plaster molds the bronze is produced. Obviously much of the work is microscopic, for not only must the likeness and the underlying character be considered, but the actual production must be equally artistic. The success of the Spicer-Simson reliefs is shown by the eagerness with which 22 of the European museums have purchased examples of his work for their permanent collections.

While an Anglo-Saxon, Spicer-Simson's boyhood days were spent in Havre, France. Here a natural apti-

tude for drawing and modeling soon led him to sculpture and he commenced his life work in the large. As he was a constant traveler, however, the transporting of large pieces proved too much of a problem, so he turned to small relief portraits, thereby reviving an art of the Renaissance that allowed one to carry about with him pleasing counterfeits of his friends.

Of course the artist is at his best in his portraits of men, because the angles of the face and head are the more suggestive of character. In his portraits of women he attains a tenderness by using many minute lines instead of rugged masses, while the heads of children lend a beauty of design that compensates for the lack of apparent character. The modern clothes of men, he finds, are difficult, starched collars and pressed lapels making for a cardboard appearance, but they are in harmony with an age of precision and machinery, he contends.

Portrait reliefs of this kind should be viewed in the hand, as the changes of light give different expressions, and with the shifting of the high lights comes either affability or severity. In an exhibit, therefore, much of their charm is lost. The work is minute, and requires the greatest patience, as one speck of dust or one line in the hair will often change the entire expression of the face.

Spicer-Simson has had the opportunity of portraying many renowned characters, including Andrew Carnegie, Abdul Baha, William Howard Taft, and George Frederick Watts. One of his last commissions was a portrait of Paderewski, made before he sailed from New York. Paderewski was very much hurried, as his boat left two days earlier than he expected, but the sculptor caught his character while standing, sitting and packing. The hair is thrown far back, not loose and flowing as in the well-known Burne-Jones portrait. His portrait of Mildred Aldrich, author of "A Hilltop on the Maine," is expressive of a strong character who was able to inspire faith in the hearts of thousands on the Maine. The modeling of his portrait of Alexander Graham Bell shows the head in high relief to give massiveness and a rugged sturdy character to the inventor of the telephone. The interesting medal commemorating the aerial crossing of the English Channel, representing a plane flying high above the sea and clouds, was a commission from the American Neumismatic Society, and was presented in gold to the King and Queen of Belgium. As the King and Queen of Spain and the King and Queen of Italy are members of this society they received silver replicas.

The mighty Rodin was deeply interested in Spicer-Simson. When at his studio some years ago he carried away a life-size bust which greatly appealed to him. Rodin had it put in bronze and returned to Spicer-Simson with his compliments. Then it was found that the name Rodin was on the bust, where the bronze founder had inscribed it, thinking it from the hand of Rodin.

THE ALLIED ARTISTS AND OTHER SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The allied artists' exhibition, which now occupies the stately salons of the Fine Arts Building, is in comparison to the Academy as moonlight unto sunlight. Yet it has its own little glimmers of novelty and distinction. No crowded orchestral opening reception, no prize performances, no paid admissions, no lurid academy room, no great names overshadowing little pictures. But within there are many modest things which one may unaffectedly like, without regard as to who painted or sculpted them; and the whole center gallery is filled with small pencil and water-color sketches and care-free

THE D. I. A. AND RECONSTRUCTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—A young and vigorous society, calling itself the Design and Industries Association, and drawing its membership from every art, craft, industry and profession, has recently come into being, and promises to play an important part in helping to solve many of the reconstructional problems of the future. The aim of this association, known as the D. I. A., to quote from its circular, is: "To stimulate British industry by encouraging excellence of design and workmanship through the cooperation of manufacturers, distributors, designers, educationalists and the general public. It accepts the position of machinery in manufacture, but seeks so to extend the influence of design that all things, even those of common use, may be made with that fitness and economy which render workmanship beautiful." It hopes to bring this about "by holding exhibitions of the best current examples of commercial products—by literature and lectures and the formation of trade groups, and also by bringing education into closer relationship with industry."

A new and interesting feature has been started in connection with the association, known as the D. I. A. luncheon, which gives to artists, manufacturers and distributors—people who are so often engaged together in the production of the same work—an opportunity of coming together and exchanging ideas and opinions on matters of vital interest to them. These luncheons are held once a month, and are presided over by a chairman, a subject and speaker being chosen for each occasion. At the last of these luncheons, at which Mr. Tom Jones presided, the subject, "The Responsibility of the D. I. A.," gave the speaker, Mr. Joseph Thorp, the opportunity of reminding the members of the very high and inspiring ideals of the association, and of emphasizing the fact "that a man had no more moral right to turn out a thing that was ugly, when he could make it better and more beautiful, than to tell a lie when he knew the truth, or to be a cad when he might be something else. Essentially and fundamentally they were the same." Every one at heart was an artist. Some little time ago he addressed a large number of girl workers, and told them they had shown themselves artists in the way they had dressed themselves—each disclosing their individual tastes—and he appealed to them to try to express that same taste and individuality in their homes.

Another speaker, Mr. H. H. Peach of Leicester, told of what had been done through the D. I. A. demand for honesty in the use of materials, and now certain cooperative manufacturers had declared, "We will not make in this factory any boot which has not got leather in it throughout." Also, they found that as people enjoyed more artistic taste in their printing they began to desire the same improvement in other directions. Mr. Hamilton Smith spoke of the important work that was being done by the D. I. A. in dealing with the problem of suitable furniture for housing schemes, and also in the production of really good lithographic pictures for brightening the interiors of schools and factories.

It is interesting to notice what a new and distinctive public are being attracted to the war exhibitions now being held in London. Thousands of people of every class and from every quarter of the kingdom are being drawn by the common desire to see pictures of the places where their sons and relatives have fought. It is quite possible that a large proportion of these people may never have been interested in pictures before, and one wonders if this first introduction will be developed eventually into a genuine love of beauty and a more permanent form of art.

As usual one has nothing but praise for Edward C. Volker's contemplative cows in mottled, sunny, hillside pastures, of which "A Shady Nook" here offers excellent example or for Bertha S. Menzler-Peyton's attractive rendering of the mysterious mesas, painted rocks and sultry veils of violet haze across wide stretches of sage brush desert here shown in her "Thor's Hammer, Grand Cañon." Lester Boronda's small canvases invariably arrest attention, and satisfy, with a certain out-of-the-common quality of color and design, whether his subject be Versailles fountains, old Roman palaces, or the interior vastnesses of New York's Pennsylvania Railroad terminal.

Among the many landscape evocations of gentler moods and aspects of outdoor nature in America, are Gustave Wiegand's "Silver Grove," Joseph H. Boston's "Moonlight on the Au Sable," Chauncey F. Ryder's "November Hills," Robert H. Nisbet's "Mystic Hour" nocturne, Jack Follinsbee's "White Bridge" in Pennsylvania painter-land, and Fred W. Hutchinson's bright, crisp "Winter Morning."

Taking it by and large, this annual output of the Allied Artists represents fairly enough the placid middle level of contemporary American painting, above which certain other artists possibly no better gifted, but with more aggressiveness and individuality, stand out. Among these latter, the outsiders, as viewed apart in current exhibitions, are: Carl Melchers, at Montross; Samuel Halpert, at Denish's, and Eugene Higgett, at Knoedler's. Also in this category must now be put Mr. Follinsbee, whose one-man show is announced at the Ferragil gallery. Of the lot, young Mr. Halpert perhaps promises most in undeveloped possibilities along novel—or at least distinctly personal—lines. While he seems essentially academic in creed, he has a flair for the unusual, often the romantic, point of view in every scene, besides a smoldering, sonorous depth of color, a balance of form, and an air of serious abstraction, which combine to throw an imaginative glamor over his work, and put it in the modernist class.

FINE ARTS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1919

EDITORIALS

Mme. Breshkovsky's Views

ALTHOUGH the statement made by Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, on her arrival in New York the other day, in regard to the situation in Russia, added but little to the general information on that extremely complex question, what she had to say came as a refreshing reminder to every one of the tenacious and courageous survival of that real Russia now so long rendered inarticulate by the régime of anarchy. What that régime has meant and still means to Russia Mme. Breshkovsky made clear enough. She could not, she said, relate the details about the excesses to which the Bolsheviks had stretched their doctrines. But as she unfolded her story, the more terrible because of its simple directness, the only word adequate to describe the situation was a word already rendered almost meaningless by frequent repetition, namely, chaos. New decrees, she declared, came from Lenin and Trotsky every day. No one knew what to expect next. There was no more law and no more order.

And then Mme. Breshkovsky went on to tell how the Bolshevik propaganda had gained a hold on the people in the first instance; how it had actually been inaugurated before the revolution; how it was spread by means of extravagant promises of such an overthrow of existing affairs that the people would be sure to rule; how, after the revolution, all efforts at orderly government were derided and discredited, and how the people were stirred up, again and again, by the declaration that no constituent assembly would ever give them their rights, but that they must take their rights for themselves, and at once. Mme. Breshkovsky told how advantage was taken of the difficulties of the situation to forward the movement in every way; how, to a people weighed down under the burden of war, peace was held out as a bait; how they were promised money, and were filled with hopes for the future by such cries as, "No more war! No more separation of families! Nothing but happiness for the people, for all the people, always!" And then, in a few short sentences, she described the collapse of all these hopes, and told how, on her journey across Siberia, she saw only suffering among the people in every direction. She described how, from Omsk to Vladivostok, every station along the way was crowded with refugees, women and children, fleeing from the Bolsheviks, and she concluded the whole recital with the decisive statement that there was no hope for Russia in Bolshevism.

Now in all this there is, of course, nothing new. The terrors of the Bolshevik régime in Russia have been described often already. And the world is already well aware of the unthinkable excesses which have been and are still being committed throughout that vast country under the name of liberty. It was when Mme. Breshkovsky came to discuss the question of sending help to Russia that a new aspect was given to the question, or rather those who heard her were reminded of an aspect which had never changed. Mme. Breshkovsky did not appeal for military intervention; neither, strangely enough, did she appeal for supplies. She did, however, appeal for means of educating the people. "Send us books," she pleaded, "send us education!" And when some one ventured to question whether any aid that might be sent would reach the people, and to hint that it would be stopped by the Bolshevik authorities, Mme. Breshkovsky showed clearly how little the people of the West even yet understand Russia. They had, she said significantly, their own ways of communicating help and information. They were necessarily underground ways, but they were ways which led through that wonderful organization of the Zemstvos over the length and breadth of the land.

This is indeed a matter of first importance. Again and again, during the last sixty years and more, the Zemsky organization in Russia has shown itself the seed from which was to spring one day a state of order and self-government. There is, at the present moment, danger of the extent and power of this great organization being lost sight of. When the Zemstvos, or local councils, were first established, in 1861, following upon the emancipation of the serfs, which took place in that year, they had, it is true, very little power. They were discouraged by the government, and every possible obstacle was placed in the way of their full development, but the essentially democratic spirit of the Russian people gradually triumphed. The people found in their Zemstvos a channel through which to express themselves. And as they became better organized they steadily expanded the sphere of their labors; so much so that in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the Zemstvos played a very important part.

And so at the beginning of the present war, when the Zemsky Union was formed at Moscow, it quickly became apparent that the Zemstvos were really the only thoroughly well-organized public body in the country. Again every obstacle was placed in the way of the development of their work by the government of the old régime, but again the pure democracy of the Zemsky unions triumphed and the great work of literally taking over the country began. From purely relief work the union went on to definitely constructive work. Failure on the part of the government to meet an obvious need invariably meant the appearance of the union with an offer to meet it, an offer which, with increasing frequency as time went on, read very like a demand. The authorities accepted with a bad grace, but they invariably accepted, and so new enterprises followed one after another. The relief of refugees, the setting up of elaborate storehouses behind the lines, the provision of canteens, the establishment of large engineering shops, the organization of special motor columns, and of a perfect network of storehouses throughout the country, represented only parts of their vast organization.

Such was the position when the revolution of 1917 was accomplished, and although, during the last twelve

months, little has been heard of the work of the Zemstvos, even if the Bolsheviks have, as they are credited with having, every organization in the country under their control, it is impossible to suppose that the spirit of the Zemstvos has been destroyed. Mme. Breshkovsky, indeed, quite definitely indicates that it has not been destroyed; that the Zemstvos are, in fact, still a means of communicating help and instruction to the people as a whole, and so may still be regarded as rallying points of law and order. Mme. Breshkovsky has done her country a signal service in reminding the world of the existence of the Zemstvos, and that, however shot-ridden, they still stand where they have always stood, ready to help.

Critical Stage of Railroad Situation

THE former Director-General of Railroads of the United States, Mr. McAdoo, and his successor, Mr. Hines, have been clear and outspoken, and altogether in agreement, in declaring that a five-year period of control by the government is necessary for the development of the rail transportation lines and the inland waterways, the establishment of cooperation between these two great systems, and their coordination with the new merchant marine. As expressed in this single sentence, the thought of these two men, it will be seen, goes deeper into one of the vital problems of the times in the United States than that thus far expressed by any person who speaks for a single line, a single system, or a single interest. One of the transcendent needs of the nation during the last fifty years, in order that its resources might be properly developed, that its products might be quickly and economically distributed, that trade should be enabled to flow in easy channels, and that the comforts of a multiplying population might be enhanced, has been a comprehensive and efficient transportation system by land and water.

Government ownership may not be desirable. Government control may not prove satisfactory. The only thing that is definitely determined so far is that the old system of private, competitive railway management failed to meet the demands of the people, as well as the expectations of the owners. It was because the private managers had practically thrown up their hands, confessing their inability to meet the changing economic conditions, that the government took over control, that the people permitted the government to go into what had been thoughtlessly regarded, though mistakenly, as a private interest. The popular hope all along has been that something tangible and permanent in transportation reform, improvement, and extension would come out of the government's departure; that hope, in the main, has not been abandoned. No matter how many mistakes have been made, the American public, generally speaking, has confidence in the ability of its government eventually to overcome all obstacles and perform the task it has assumed. Those who thoughtlessly, or deliberately and habitually, belittle the competence of popular government to govern are, unconsciously or consciously, questioning the competence of a democracy to determine how it shall be governed.

Transportation is something near to almost every man, woman, and child in the nation. Thus far it has not been conducted with a view primarily to the interests of the public, but rather with the interests of shareholders, bondholders, and speculators in view. Let it be said that no legitimate interest should be permitted to suffer by any change in control, but let it be said more emphatically still that the interests of 100,000,000 people must be held paramount to those of any section, class, or group in the population.

There is really no wide gulf, and certainly no gulf that cannot be bridged, between the position taken by Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hines and that taken by United States Senator Cummins, of Iowa. The alternative of five years of control or immediate restoration of the lines to private ownership has struck many of the supporters of Mr. McAdoo and of Mr. Hines unfavorably. There should be no entertainment of the possibility of an immediate return of the lines. A measure introduced by Senator Cummins is intended to restrain the Administration from returning the railroads to private ownership after March 4, unless Congress shall have granted the McAdoo demand for an extension of the period of public control to five years; and the gentleman from Iowa is partly right in saying, "If Congress does not pass legislation to prevent it, and if the President accepts the guidance of his Director-General of Railroads, and returns the properties to their owners, without meantime making legislative provision for the future, I want to say that the country will be precipitated into the greatest financial cataclysm it has ever known."

Nothing quite so serious as that threatens, but an agreement to extend the time of government control from twenty-one months, as proposed by Senator Cummins, to five years, as proposed by the Railroad Administration, should result in a settlement that would eventually give to the nation the transportation system it ought to have, and without causing serious disturbance, let alone a cataclysm.

The Land Question in Spain

Few people have become familiar with Spanish politics but must confess to have passed through, at one time or another, a period of disillusionment. No statesman is a greater adept at outlining a grand policy than the Spanish statesman; no statesman is capable of arousing greater enthusiasm, and no people are more eager to be thus aroused than the Spanish people. It must be said, however, that when it comes to putting theory into practice, no statesman is a greater adept at shelving an issue than the Spanish statesman, and no people are more content to have an issue shelved than the Spanish people.

Nevertheless, hope springs eternal, and it would be a mistake, especially at the present time, to dismiss as ephemeral the many statements of impending reforms which are now emanating from Spain. Amongst the most welcome of these, if acted upon to any extent, is that adumbrated by the Spanish Premier, the Count de Romanones, recently in *La Produccion Nacional*, in regard to the necessity for land reforms. With a clarity

of reasoning which one has come to expect from the Spanish Premier, he discusses the question from the very beginning, and shows how the question of land reform lies at the basis of every other reform; or, as he puts it, "The first consideration in all questions of reconstruction of the life and industry of a nation must be the land problem." The land question is, of course, bound up first and last with the agricultural question, and, as the Count de Romanones quite justly recognizes, the agricultural question is the basic consideration in every community.

This is particularly true in regard to Spain, whose industries are relatively poor and whose commerce is organized only to the most elementary extent. Those who know anything about Spain are well aware of the primitive nature of her agriculture. For many centuries, as is largely the case in all old countries, agriculture in Spain has been simply taken for granted, and, as a consequence, simply neglected, as far as the government was concerned. Still it is by far the largest industry in the country. Nearly two-thirds of the whole population of Spain is dependent on the soil and yet, in many parts of the country, agriculture is conducted not only under the greatest difficulties, but in the most primitive conditions. Successive governments have, for some time past, seen the necessity for reform, and, about eighteen months ago, one government got so far as to issue a statement of its intention to take the matter vigorously in hand. The scheme then outlined involved the lending of money for agricultural purposes, the promotion of cooperation, and, above all, the education of the farmer. Nothing, however, has since been done about the matter, and in these circumstances the Count de Romanones' insistence on the importance of the question, coupled, as it was, with the assurance that he and his colleagues were giving to the question their earnest attention, is particularly welcome.

Any adequate dealing with the matter must, of course, involve dealing with many other matters apparently outside the actual land question. Roads and railways are amongst the most vital needs of agriculture, and both roads and railways in Spain are notorious for their scarcity and inefficiency. All of these questions should be grappled with. Never, indeed, in the history of the country was there greater opportunity for a broad, courageous policy than at the present time, and the Count de Romanones is quite capable of formulating such policy. It remains to be seen whether he is capable of making a determined effort to carry it through, and of commanding that consistent support which is necessary for its achievement.

Stephen Girard

REFERENCE to a casual way, a few days ago, and in this place, to the American historian, John Bach McMaster, in connection with the time when the red cockade was worn in Yankee Land, recalled the fact that he has dealt more fully, and, on the whole, more satisfactorily, with Stephen Girard than has any other writer among the countrymen of that remarkable citizen. The name of Girard is writ very large across the history of Philadelphia, but, when all is said, it deserves well in the remembrance of people throughout the United States. The name and fame of the man both suffered through many years as a consequence of what purported to be a truthful biography of the Quaker City merchant prince and philanthropist, but which, in fact, was the work of a malicious personal enemy, a former clerk in his employment who had failed to receive what he claimed to be merited promotion.

Strange to say, the man who bequeathed to Pennsylvania \$300,000 and to the City of Philadelphia property to the value of \$6,000,000, who gave his name to a great educational institution, and who was munificent in his gifts to many worthy purposes, had to wait, as one writer has put it, eighty-six years for an honest and competent biographer. The waiting, however, was worth while. Professor McMaster as a historian has the priceless faculty of selecting worthy subjects and the equally priceless faculty of sympathizing with the subjects that he selects.

Out of a strange mass of peculiar data comes, through McMaster, the true story of Girard's career, so far, apparently, as it can ever be known. He left immense files of correspondence, brought into existence by the fact that he was one of the greatest among the American merchants, bankers, and international traders of his times. This correspondence includes letters to and from ship captains, supercargoes, brokers, and financiers, at home and abroad, in number no less than 50,000. It is known that Girard was the second child and eldest son of Pierre Girard, port captain of Bordeaux, France, and that he was named Etienne. In later years he adopted in its stead, however, the name of Stephen, and there is in his youth a long interval marked by silence. He had but a superficial education, and, such as it was, he paid for it out of his earnings as a follower of the sea, a vocation which he began at the age of fourteen. Nine years later he became master of a vessel, and not daring to return to his native land and city after losing money for Bordeaux merchants on a voyage to Port-au-Prince, he took his discharge from the ship and entered on a course of trading with vessels plying between New York and other American ports and the West Indies, meeting with great success in a series of voyages.

His papers show that he had always intended paying his creditors at Bordeaux, and, in fact, that he was both able and willing to pay them when the American Revolution began. Then, fearing seizure by the British, he made a fictitious sale of his ship to French merchants and continued his business. In a severe storm he was, on one occasion, forced to put into Chesapeake Bay, which circumstance led to his first visit to Philadelphia, his future home. During the Revolution and after peace he continued to trade by sea, taking great risks for great possibilities.

His correspondence gives the most minute details of his business life. One hastens to discover if, in his wealth, he remembered the obligations contracted in his days of struggle, and one is not disappointed by the result. He not only paid all he owed, but left the world

greatly indebted to him for many generous bequests. He founded Girard College, in order that unprotected and poor children might have the training that he was denied. "I would have them taught," he directed, "facts and things rather than words or signs; and especially I desire that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and to the sacred rights of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy Constitution, shall be found and fostered in the minds of the scholars." To insure the institution against clericalism and sectarianism, he enjoined that "no ecclesiastical missionary or minister of any sect shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college, nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of said college."

In view of this, can it reasonably be wondered at that Stephen Girard has not always been spoken of in complimentary terms, even by others than his first biographer?

Notes and Comments

AN odd beginning of an industrial center is recorded by Professor Malcolm Weir, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been making a study of the tendency of industries, like birds of a feather, to flock together. The explanation is usually practical, and derives from the character of the industry itself. In this particular instance, however, about two-thirds of the whips used by teamsters in the United States are nowadays made in Westfield, Massachusetts, apparently because, once upon a time, a Westfield farmer was annoyed by the number of other farmers who stopped their teams in front of his willow hedge, climbed down, and broke off a whip. So, as the story goes, he cut the willows himself, made them into whips, and offered them for sale. The experiment was so successful that it started a whip business in that neighborhood, and there the industry centralized until, eventually, it was supplying whips to farmers and others all over the United States.

As a hobby the extra-illustration of a single literary work may, it seems, furnish a man with interesting life-long employment. An impressive example is soon to be offered for sale, and will probably bring a large price. Originally a six-volume edition of the Letters of Horace Walpole, it has grown to eighteen volumes, the extra-illustrator having added more than 2300 portraits, 470 engraved views, many of them colored, 240 autograph letters, historical documents, and other material that extra-illustrates the original text. To many persons the idea conveyed by such a collection is that of an enormous scrap-book, as indeed it is, but the skill of the bookbinder incorporates the miscellaneous items, gathered here, there, and everywhere, into a finished set of books that might have come fresh from the printer. They are no more like scrap-books in appearance than the smaller number of volumes that the collector selected for extra-illustration.

THE Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, is rather a discouraging object of criticism. One after another he has silenced critics until those who question his management of one of the great arms of the nation's military system have become few indeed. The Hon. James R. Mann, Republican leader of the House of Representatives, seldom strikes without scoring, because of his habit of fortifying himself with necessary facts in advance of making allegations. When he "opened on" the Hon. Josephus Daniels, the other day, many thought that the Secretary of the Navy would find it difficult to disprove the Republican leader's charge. But he did not have to disprove it. He quickly showed that it was groundless.

AFTER the various reports that "something just as good" as gasoline has been provided for American motorists, it is now claimed that a real substitute has been made in Greece, and put on the market by several companies. Unlike the United States, Greece reached the actual point where it seemed to be necessary to find a substitute or give up the use of motor vehicles. The Greeks, it appears, could obtain no gasoline from the western side of the Atlantic, and were cut off from the Rumanian petroleum products. Turpentine and ether were available at home, and a combination of them, according to report, was found to give satisfactory results, except for the necessity of removing a good deal of carbon deposit from the cylinders. It is odd to recall that, when ancient Greece was at the apex of her glory, anything so useful as this invention is declared to be might have been looked upon, to quote Seneca with respect to the discovery of transparent windows and shorthand writing, as representing "drudgery for the lowest slaves."

CANADA, it seems, is soon to have a new one-cent piece which will not vary greatly in size or weight from the similar coin minted by the United States Government. The present Canadian coin has few merits, except that it will pass through none but a large hole in, for instance, a small boy's pocket. To be sure, a collection of these present-day one-cent pieces may afford the owner a certain feeling of wealth; based on weight. It is related that a certain preacher, not unknown in the United States, was conducting a service in New Brunswick some years ago, his remuneration to be the evening's collection. When the box went round, and he heard a continuous jingle, he warmed to the thought that the collection was to be a generous one; but when he returned to his hotel and counted the money, he found just an even hundred of these big Canadian pennies.

EVERY owner of war savings and thrift stamps issued by the United States will feel a personal as well as a patriotic interest in the fact that the receipts of the government from this source passed the billion-dollar mark a few days ago. There is opportunity for emphasizing here what has often been said in the past, that owners of war savings and thrift stamps, as well as owners of Liberty bonds, speaking in a popular sense, should cling to their holdings, whenever possible. Especially should they refuse to exchange them with persons who have "sure things that will pay more on the dollar."